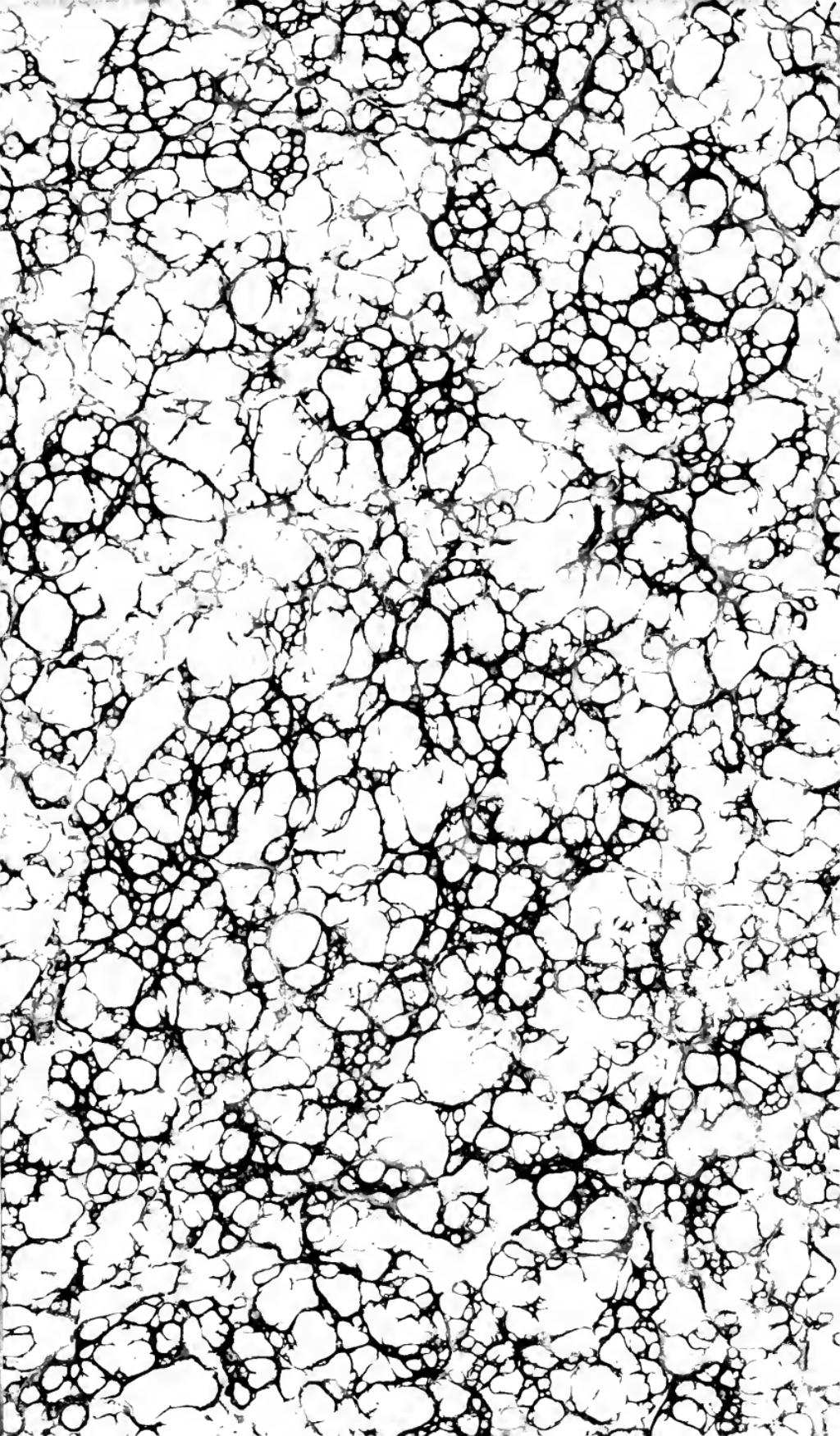


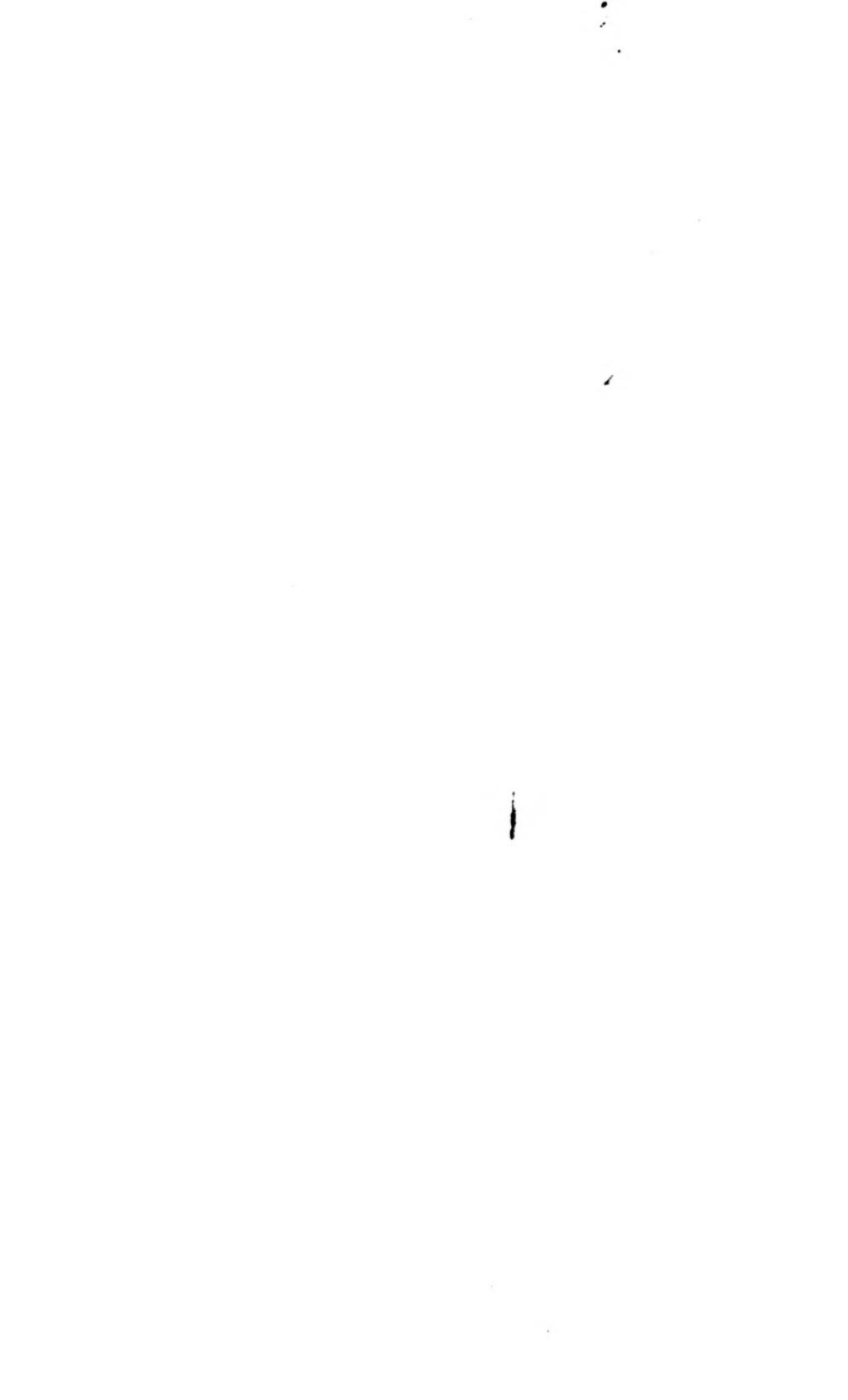
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. 15

No.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





GRAND
CIVIC AND MILITARY
DEMONSTRATION

IN HONOR OF THE

Removal of the Remains

of

JAMES MONROE,

Fifth President of the United States,

FROM

NEW-YORK TO VIRGINIA.

• • •

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY UDOLOPHO WOLFE,
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John A. Gray,

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TO THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT,

The New-York National Guard,

whose high military character, perfection of drill, and whose gentlemanly deportment, have contributed to elevate the profession of the Citizen Soldier, reflecting honor upon themselves and their country,

THIS HISTORIC RECORD,

COMMEMORATING THE LAST MILITARY AND CIVIC OBSEQUIES OF

James Monroe,

is respectfully and gratefully dedicated by the undersigned, a Virginian, the son of a citizen soldier of the Old Dominion, who was a favored friend of that pure and patriotic President.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

NEW-YORK, *August*, 1858.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

• • •

THE removal of the honored remains of JAMES MONROE, from their quiet resting-place, in the city of New-York, to the State of Virginia, forms an interesting episode in the history of the country.

He was the fifth President of the United States. Of this number, three, including himself, died on the Fourth of July—the Anniversary of American Independence.

Of the whole number, he, alone, died beyond the bounds of his native State. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, each expired within the State of his nativity.

He did not, however, die amidst strangers, for the whole Union was his home, and the entire nation mourned his loss.

To Virginia, which had shared so largely and beneficially in his public services, was his memory ever dear; but, knowing that wherever, in the bounds of the Union, he fell asleep, his grave would be watched and cherished by his patriotic fellow-citizens, she was slow to reclaim his remains.

Had he died on a foreign soil, the whole nation would have, at the moment, claimed the restoration of his body.

Virginia, however, never ceasing to remember the deeds of her illustrious dead, or to cherish with profound respect the memory of their ashes, determined to ask the consent of New-York for the removal of Mr. Monroe's remains from that noble city, to the shades of Hollywood, on the banks of the James River, there to rest, amidst the hills and groves, over which had strolled her Washingtons, Henrys, Jeffersons, Madisons, Marshalls, Lees, and others.

She desired to have his future monument rise in sight of the ancient seat of the House of Burgesses, whose walls and grounds had resounded with the eloquent strains of Henry, when he had declared in the face of the minions of tyranny: "Give me Liberty, or give me death."

Virginia, with becoming State pride, and respect for the memory of her sons, who have, by their deeds of valor in the field, and wisdom in the Senate, won the gratitude of the people, and reflected honor upon their country, has determined to gather their remains, as far as possible, beneath a grand mausoleum, near the capital of the State, to which coming generations may point, with patriotic recollections of the virtues and services of those who sleep in the consecrated soil beneath. To build a monument which shall be more precious and enduring, because commemorative of nobler deeds and ends, than the obelisk of Egypt, the tomb of Themistocles, or the column of Adrian, which have withstood the storms of thousands of years.

Virginia, so fruitful in the production of men who have

won laurels, in civil and military life, has reason to cherish their memories. Were she to enumerate all born within her borders, who have served as Presidents of the United States, she could claim no less than seven who have filled that high position, Ex-President Monroe having been the fourth who was elected, while a citizen of that State.

It is the first instance in which the remains of a President of the United States have been translated from one State to another. And, under the circumstances, considering the long, noble, and distinguished public services the deceased had performed, commencing with the darkest period of our Revolutionary struggle, and ending with the brilliant and successful establishment of our independence, and in the firm union of States, under the guarantees of a noble Constitution, no succeeding generation can ever hereafter behold a similar pageant.

It was during his long and peaceful administration, that the country made silent yet rapid strides, in prosperity and strength. His rule shone out upon the country like the calm, soft rays of an autumnal sun upon the quiet fields and valleys of a variegated landscape ; where its industrious people, redolent with health and joy, were peacefully gathering the ripening fruits of a prolific soil. His administration was the Augustan age of the American Union.

Then, sectionalism had not dared to raise its unseemly head. Its voice of disorganization—its hideous cry, and detraction of one portion of the country, and the overlaudation of the other, to subserve unscrupulous party purposes, was unknown.

Then, offices sought out men, and not men offices, regardless of their qualifications to fill them, or of the means by which they were to be obtained. Then, there were no armies of *lobby-cormorants*, mated in schemes of knavery, to plunder the public treasury.

While public virtue was recognized and insisted on in all the departments of the government, the Chief Magistrate himself set the strongest example of its practice in the daily performance of his duty, both in public and in private affairs.

The period selected for the removal of his remains, was auspicious.

During the twenty-seven years of his repose in his grave, into which he had sunk in poverty, great changes had taken place. The Union had grown into thirty-three States. The dark spirit of Sectionalism had crept into the Eden which he had left. Insensate strife and contests, threatening the stability of the Union, had weakened the spirit of concord and fraternal love, which had previously animated the American heart. Patriotism was alarmed at the hideous cry of disunion, unblushingly uttered by unpatriotic persons, amidst the frenzy of party rancor.

The country had just passed through the severest sectional contest to which it had ever been exposed. Alienation and distrust had been fomented, by designing and selfish demagogues, who endeavored to convince the people that their interest and happiness was exclusively sectional, and not national, and that their triumph over another section, regardless of means for its accomplish-

ment, was the highest evidence of political skill and wisdom.

Soon after the close of a fearful conflict, embodying the worst elements of political strife, we find, that by a humble incident, Mr. Monroe's remains were called for. Providence, as it were, seemed, at this peculiar juncture, to have caused his resurrection—to have called up the spirit of '76—the spirit of patriotism and of union, which had rested with his body, and hallowed his grave.

His remains were borne forward with solemn recollections of the past, rekindling the spirit of fraternal union in the hearts of his countrymen; while the evil spirit of sectional discord and disunion skulked away unseen into the hushed silence of its own darkness.

New-York and Virginia, the North and the South shook hands over the coffin which contained his honored remains, and renewed their pledges of eternal fidelity to the Union of the States.

Though dead he still speaketh. He lived not for himself. He sought no wealth, no reward, no nobler fame, during his whole life, than that of having performed his whole duty to God and to his country.

His character and services were eloquently dwelt upon at the time of his decease, in 1831—and also during the proceedings incident to the late removal of his remains. Orators were fluent in speaking of his patriotism and public acts. But we consider that the world never did full justice to his real merits. His abilities have, by superficial minds, been underrated. The fashion has been to call him a good, but not a great, man. This idea is wrongly based. If success, in all the departments of

statesmanship, in which he distinguished himself, was any evidence of greatness, then was Mr. Monroe a great man.

It is not for us here, to recount his public services; but there were some which the usual notices of his life seem to have omitted.

At one time, before the acquisition of Louisiana, the Spanish Government demanded the relinquishment of our right to navigate the Mississippi River. This denial Mr. Monroe successfully resisted, and that in opposition to the views of many prominent men.

He was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France with the view of inaugurating measures, in concert with Mr. Livingston, Minister resident in Paris, for the purchase of New-Orleans.

When he arrived, he was sent for by Bonaparte, who offered to sell all Louisiana for twenty million of dollars, provided it was accepted at once.

There was no time allowed to write home for instructions. Mr. Monroe, on consulting with Mr. Livingston, found the latter was in favor of the purchase, but as Mr. Monroe was last from the United States, he left the subject to him, who took the responsibility of concluding the bargain, without delay. A vessel was then immediately dispatched to the United States with the treaty on board.†

After the purchase of Louisiana, the Spaniards claimed jurisdiction over the Pacific coast, from California to the British Possessions. This claim was resisted by Mr. Mon-

* See "Memoirs of the Presidents of the United States and their Administrations." By Edwin Williams. New-York, 1851, p. 215.

† *Idem.* P. 216.

roe, and the boundary-line between the United States and Spain was established, which acknowledged the Territory of Oregon, etc., as belonging to the United States, under its purchase from France.*

He afterwards went to England, and fought manfully for the rights of our seamen, against the English claim of the right of search and impressment.

As a member of Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, he was the first to propose measures for the formation of a Constitution which should "secure a more perfect union."

Under his administration, a more perfect system for the survey and disposition of the public lands was adopted. And the first pension laws passed, for granting relief to the soldiers and their families of the American Revolution.

In 1814, while acting as Secretary of War, under Mr. Madison, he found that the Treasury was exhausted, and means were indispensably necessary to meet the concentration of British troops against New-Orleans, and he found that forty thousand additional troops would be necessary to carry on the war, besides the sixty thousand authorized to be raised by an Act of Congress. Near the close of 1814, the fall of New-Orleans seemed inevitable.

To raise funds for its defense, he pledged his private credit as subsidiary to that of the Government. By this act of devotion, he was enabled to furnish the neces-

* See "Memoirs of the Presidents of the United States," etc. By Edwin Williams. P. 216.

sary supplies. New-Orleans was saved, and a great victory won for American arms.*

This pure and great public benefactor closed his career on the 4th of July, 1831.

The ceremonies incident to the removal of his remains to Virginia, we have endeavored to gather in the following pages.

The most striking and prominent feature, attending their translation, was the turn-out of the distinguished volunteer corps, known over the Union as the NATIONAL GUARD, or SEVENTH REGIMENT, who nobly acted as an escort to the remains from New-York to Richmond.

Sketches of their movements on their voyage, their doings in Richmond, and their journey home, and the honor with which they were every where received, and the compliments every where bestowed upon them, and their soldierly-like conduct, are fully set forth in the succeeding chapters of this work.

There was a solemn grandeur in the ceremonies, which will long be remembered by all who witnessed them.

The only circumstance which occurred to mar the pleasure of the trip enjoyed by the Regiment, was the accidental death of Laurens Hamilton, a young man greatly respected and beloved, and who was a worthy member of the Regiment to which he was attached. The facts relating to the melancholy event, and the return of his remains to the city, with an account of his funeral, are duly recorded.

* See "Memoirs of the Presidents of the United States," etc. By Edwin Williams. P. 118.

We submit these pages to the kind consideration of the public, and to the attention of the rising generation, who may learn, from the example of a great and good man, that their highest aspirations should be like his, to obey God, honor their country, and labor to defend and to preserve its liberty and union forever.

NEW-YORK, 1858.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT MONROE IN 1831.

THE interment of President Monroe's remains in the Second Street Cemetery, took place on the 7th of July, 1831, and was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in New-York. The announcement of his death was appropriately noticed by the various legislative, literary, commercial, and judicial bodies in New-York, who universally passed resolutions expressive of their high respect for the deceased, and in favor of attending the funeral. The body was taken by a guard of honor from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, accompanied by his near relatives and friends, and deposited on a platform which was erected for the occasion, and draped with black cloth, in front of the City Hall, where President Duer, of Columbia College, but recently deceased, delivered an appropriate address. The body was from thence taken to St. Paul's Church, the pulpit and reading desk of which were clad in mourning, where the solemn service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and Dr. Wainwright.

The procession moved in the following order, as arranged by the Committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman Cebra was chairman :

Major-General Morton's Division of Artillery under arms.
Two battalions of Infantry, in reversed order, as an escort.
The Sexton.
The Rev. Clergy.

Pall Bearers.
S. L. SOUTHARD, N. J.,
Col. RICHARD VARICK,
JOHN WATTS,
J. FURGERSON, U.S.N.

The
Hearse
containing
the
Body.

Pall Bearers.
DAVID BROOKS,
Col. JOHN TRUMBULL,
GOV. A. OGDEN, N. J.
THOMAS MORRIS.

Relatives of the Deceased.

Common Council of the City as mourners, in the following order:
The Mayor of the City.

The Board of Aldermen, headed by their President.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, headed by their President.

The Officers of the two Boards.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The Physicians of the Deceased.

The President, Trustees, Faculty, and Students of Columbia College.

The University of the City, Hon. Albert Gallatin, presiding.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

Marshal of the United States, and Sheriff of the City and County.

Judges of the United States and State Courts, and the Recorder
Members of Congress.

Senate and Assembly of the State Legislature.

Members of the Bar.

President and Trustees of the village of Brooklyn.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Militia Officers not on duty.

Chamber of Commerce.

Board of Trade.

Officers of the Customs.

Wardens of the Port and Harbor Masters.

Marine Society.

Various other Societies.

Citizen of Brooklyn. Citizens of New-York.

The hearse in which the body was carried, was covered with black cloth fringed with gold. The national flag reversed, hung from the centre panels, and eight black feathers waved from the top, the hearse being drawn by four black horses.

During the moving of the procession the city bells tolled, and minute guns were fired from Fort Columbus.

The line of march was up Broadway to Bleecker street, the military forming in open order on each side of Bleecker and Second streets, while the balance of the procession marched through into the Cemetery. After the body was deposited in the vault, the troops fired three volleys over the grave, and the procession marched out of the Cemetery in the same order in which they entered.

The leaden coffin in which the body was first encased was subsequently inclosed in a mahogany coffin, the silver plate of which bears the following inscription :

JAMES MONROE,
OF VIRGINIA,

Died 4th July, 1831, Aged 74 Years.

It is mentioned as especially deserving of credit, that the shops were generally closed, and the inhabitants of Bowery and Chatham street, through which the corpse was carried to the City Hall, had their stores and dwellings hung with black.

Of all the pall-bearers who officiated on that occasion, it is believed that none now survive.

On the demise of Mr. Monroe, public meetings commemorative of regret for his loss and respect for his memory, were held in various parts of the United States. John Quincy Adams delivered an eloquent and feeling eulogy on his public acts as a statesman, and bore testimony, from long official intercourse, to his private worth.

A large meeting was held also at Richmond, Virginia, in commemoration of the sad event, at which Bishop Moore was the eloquent officiating clergyman.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BEFORE entering upon a notice of the initiatory steps adopted by the Legislature of Virginia for the removal of Mr. Monroe's remains, and which were responded to by the authorities of New-York, we wish to allude to an incident, perhaps insignificant in itself, but of some interest, so far as it goes to form a link in connection with the history of their translation, which subsequently took place.

A gentleman of Virginian parentage, resident in New-York, who had a knowledge of Mr. Monroe's burial-place, and who, from respect for his memory and public services, conceived the idea of putting on foot measures for having a suitable monument erected over his remains. With this view, he brought the subject to the notice of a prominent member of the Common Council of the city of New-York, who approved of his plan, and offered to introduce a resolution in favor of appropriating a sufficient sum for having the work accomplished. It was also contemplated, should his plans have been approved, to have employed a poor but young and promising self-taught sculptor, by the name of David Richards, to do the work.

Before progressing further, however, the gentleman referred to, thought it best to address a letter to His Excellency, Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and learn from him, whether it was contemplated to remove the remains from New-York to Virginia, or whether they would likely be permitted to remain permanently where they were.

To this letter the following reply was received, the views and sentiments of which met the concurrence of the gentleman referred to :

RICHMOND, Va., March 20th, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Governor Wise has just received your letter concerning the Monroe monument, etc.

He instructs me to inform you that he will immediately take steps to secure State action in a matter which so nearly concerns the honor of Virginia.

Yours, very respectfully,

To A—— J——, Esq., *New-York.*

O. JENNINGS WISE.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

On the 2d of April, 1858, a resolution (a copy of which will be found below) was submitted in the Senate, by Mr. Denials, of the Rockingham District, and on his motion the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering it forthwith, and having been read, it was carried by—ayes, 26, noes, none.

On the same day it was communicated to the House of Delegates by the Clerk of the Senate, and other business being under consideration, it was passed over for the day.

On the 6th of April, on motion of Mr. Lee, the delegate from the district composed of the counties of Orange and Greene, the resolution was taken up and adopted—ayes, 88, noes, 2.

RESOLUTION, APPROPRIATING A CERTAIN SUM OF MONEY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF JAMES MONROE.
Adopted April 6th, 1858.

Resolved, by the General Assembly, that the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and is hereby appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the Governor, for the removal of the remains of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, from the public burying-ground, in the city of New-York, to the cemetery at the city of Richmond, in Virginia, for interment: provided, that upon inquiry, he may deem it proper, and such removal may meet with the approbation of the family.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
VIRGINIANS, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS,
IN THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

As soon as it became known that the Legislature of Virginia had at its late session authorized the remains of **JAMES MONROE** to be removed from New-York to Virginia, the Virginians, and their descendants in New-York and its vicinity, held consultations, and resolved to call a meeting for the purpose of uniting with the city authorities in the ceremonies to be performed on the occasion.

Accordingly the following public notice, signed by a number of influential Virginians resident in New-York, was published in the newspapers on the 1st June :

“**REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE’S REMAINS.**—Virginians and their descendants, now in the city of New-York and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o’clock, to make arrangements to participate with the citizens and Municipal officers of New-York, in the public ceremonies at the removal of the remains of President Monroe from this city to Virginia.

J. A. & T. A. PATTERSON,
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
REUBEN WITHERS,
MAJOR HILL, U.S.A.,
J. W. ALEXANDER,
CHAPMAN J. LEIGH,
PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co.,
JOHN R. GARLAND,
INNES C. ADAMS,
JAMES M. MINOR.

B. W. MASON,
JOHN G. OLDNER,
A. S. SULLIVAN,
BENJAMIN DENNIS,
WILLIAM H. PRICE,
ROBERT BLOW,
GRAY & GLASSELL,
HENRY LUDLAM,
BROOKS, BELL, PACE & Co.,
and others.”

The call was duly responded to, and, at the time appointed, a large number of Virginians attended.

The proceeding which were had upon that occasion, we give as follows :

A meeting of Virginians and their descendants, now in New-York, convened by public notice, to take action on the subject of uniting with the public authorities of the city in the ceremonies proposed on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President Monroe to his native State, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday evening, 3d June. Major Henry Hill, U.S.A., was, on motion of Mr. Sullivan, called to the chair, and W. H. Price appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, and stated that he had received a communication from Lieut.-Gen. Scott, expressive of regret for his unavoidable absence, and conveying a sense of his concurrence and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Apologies were made for the absence of Mr. J. T. Souter, Mr. Reuben Withers, and others.

Mr. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, who had taken an active interest in getting up the meeting, stated that he had consulted with Mr. Ladlam, the agent of the steamer Jamestown, and that it had been suggested that the ceremony of the removal should take place on the 2d July, and that his remains be placed on board that steamer on the 3d, so as to arrive in Richmond on the 5th July.

A committee of five was, on motion of Mr. A. B. Wood, appointed to prepare business and draft resolutions, and present a plan for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed on this Committee Mr. A. R. Wood, A. S. Sullivan, Dr. B. Dennis, James A. Patterson, and R. Blow, Dr. Jones, at their request, being added to the Committee. The Committee, after a brief retirement, reported as follows :

Resolved, That with sincere reverence for the character and patriotism of James Monroe, and in generous sympathy with the pride which has prompted the State of Virginia to remove his honored remains to the soil of his native State, we desire to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be appointed to correspond with the authorities of Virginia, and of this city, on the subject, to obtain other information, and to make the arrangements for carrying out the design of this meeting, and that said Committee report to another meeting, to be hereafter called."

On motion, a nominating Committee was appointed to present the names of persons to the meeting to serve on the Committee of Arrangements, who, after a brief retirement, reported the following list of names, which were accepted by the meeting, namely :

Major HENRY HILL, U.S.A., Chairman,	
Robert Blow, Esq.,	William Bell, Esq.,
Dr. B. Dennis,	James S. Glassell, Esq.,
James A. Patterson, Esq.,	James F. Shepherd, Esq.,
A. S. Sullivan, Esq.,	Michael Hart, Esq.,
D. T. C. Peters, Esq.,	James T. Soutter, Esq.,
C. J. Leigh, Esq.,	Col. William M. Peyton,
Gen. C. R. Wheat,	William H. Priece.
Dr. William Banks,	

On motion, A. S. Sullivan and D. H. Peters were added to the Committee, making it consist of fifteen. On motion, Dr. Jones was also added to the Committee, but who, at his urgent and respectful solicitation, was excused from serving.

Col. William M. Peyton was, on motion at a subsequent meeting, added to the Committee, which made it consist of sixteen, complete as above.

The Committee of Arrangements subsequently appointed the following persons, members from its body, as a Committee of Correspondence, etc. :

A. S. Sullivan, Esq.,	Michael Hart, Esq.,
James A. Patterson, Esq.,	William Bell, Esq.
C. J. Leigh, Esq.,	

During the evening, remarks were addressed to the meeting by Gen. Wheat, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Harris, Dr. Jones, and others. The latter referred to his correspondence in March last with Gov. Wise, regarding the removal of Mr. Monroe's remains, and of a proposed monument to be erected over them, should they be allowed to rest permanently in New-York.

He also paid a high compliment to the deceased, whom he had seen in the village where he was attending school, and that at his second election of Chief Magistrate of the United States, he had received the unanimous support of the entire voting population of the county in which that village was situated.

Gen. Wheat hoped that this meeting of Virginians and their descendants, in such a patriotic cause would subsequently lead to the formation of an Old Dominion Society. He also spoke eloquently in regard to the character of the deceased.

Mr. Harris also concurred with the views expressed by Gen. Wheat, and complimented the city of New-York, in which he had resided for a great many years.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee of Arrangements.

SECOND MEETING
OF THE
VIRGINIANS AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
JUNE 22.

MAJOR HENRY HILL, the Chairman, called the meeting to order, when the Committee of Arrangements made a partial report.

Lieut.-Col. Lefferts, of the National Guard, was introduced, who made known to the meeting the arrangements then in progress by the National Guard to accompany the remains of Mr. Monroe to Richmond. Lieut. Winchester, Quarter-master of the Regiment, was also introduced to the meeting.

Col. Lefferts politely extended an invitation to the Committee of Virginians, in New-York, to accompany the Seventh Regiment, in the Eriesson, to Virginia, and stated that they had extended a similar invitation to the Committee of the Common Council.

The Committee of Arrangements stated that they had ordered an appropriate badge to be exented, on which was represented the coat of arms of Virginia. They also stated that the appointment of pall-bearers was not complete, and that the Committee would not be able to give the list in full until the next meeting. The Chairman stated, that, in a conference with the Committee of the Common Council, the Virginians had been authorized to appoint eight pall-bearers of the thirty-three to serve on the occasion, and that the Virginians would be assigned a position in the procession next to that of the hearse bearing the remains of President Monroe.

Subsequently, the Committee of Arrangements, with whom the appointment had been intrusted, reported the following list of pall-bearers:

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,	ROBERT BLOW, Esq.,
Major HENRY HILL, U.S.A.,	E. M. GREENWAY,
HOWELL WILLIAMS,	Col. WM. M. PEYTON,
JAMES MONROE MINOR, M.D.,	JAMES P. SOUTTER, Esq.

The Virginians and their descendants present were requested to sign their names with their address, in a book to be kept by the Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Secretary have notices printed, and sent to all Virginians, and their descendants in New-York, to attend a general and final mass meeting, to be held at the same place, on the 29th June.

On motion, a Finance Committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions with which to meet the expenses of the proceedings.

Among those present were Col. Duryea, Lieut.-Col. Lefferts, and members from the Committee of the Common Council, who were severally and respectfully introduced to the meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements was requested to remain after the adjournment, to form a plan of conferring with the relatives of the deceased, as to the best mode of having the disinterment made.

Mr. Wm. H. Price, the Secretary of the meeting, stated that Mr. Udolpho Wolfe had kindly offered the free use of his private residence in Fourteenth street, for the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements. A sense of thanks was expressed for Mr. Wolfe's offer, and action on the subject referred to the Committee of Arrangements.

The Corresponding Committee also reported that they had corresponded with the Richmond Committee, and

had received from them an acknowledgment, expressing pleasure at the steps already taken, and hoping that the New-York Virginians would be accorded the honor of forming the immediate escort of the body. They were unable to report exactly the order of ceremonies, but thought that the body would be disinterred on the 2d proximo, lie in state, at the City Hall, until the morning of the 3d, and then be embarked for Richmond.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman read the following letter from Gen. Winfield Scott, accepting the position of one of the pall-bearers, which had been tendered by the Committee :

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It is my hope and expectation to be in New-York on the forenoon of the 2d proximo, the day appointed by the proper authorities for the exhumation of President Monroe's remains, as I feel that there will be a special propriety in my presence on that interesting occasion, as I was one of the personal friends of the ex-President, who attended him throughout his last illness, and closed his eyes. I, therefore, readily accept the position to which I have had the honor to be assigned by the Committee you represent. I remain yours truly.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Major H. Hill, New-York.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, it was decided to confer upon the Committee the power to appoint the delegation to proceed to Virginia, and on motion of Mr. Sullivan, it was decided that the Committee should wait upon and consult with the delegation from Virginia. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee of Arrangements remained in conference after the meeting, and considered the best mode of making the disinterment and removal of Mr. Monroe's remains satisfactory and acceptable to the relatives of the deceased, one of whom had by a letter written to Gov. Wise, expressed a wish to have the removal made with as little demonstration and as quietly as possible.

The Common Council Committee had made all preliminary and necessary arrangements on the subject of defraying expenses, etc. While the friends of the family desired that the disinterment should be conducted in the most quiet manner, without display, and at as little expense as possible. A sub-committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. S. L. Gouverneur and Col. Monroe, the parties in question, and induce them to yield to the wishes of the city authorities, and to the public feeling generally.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the same place at eight P.M., on the 26th inst.

On convening at the time appointed, the sub-committee reported that they had held a conference with Col. Monroe and S. L. Gouverneur, Sen., and S. L. Gouverneur, Jr., and had prevailed upon them to yield their private wishes on the subject, and permit the civic and military procession to take place on the 2d of July ensuing, as previously contemplated, with the understanding, that the disinterment should be privately made at five A.M., at the Marble Cemetery in Second street, on the 2d July, in presence of the relatives of the family, and of delegations from the Committee of the Virginians, and of the Common Council. That the remains should be conveyed to a church, or to a private residence in Fourteenth Street, and to be afterwards under the control of the city authorities.

This arrangement was ratified between the sub-committee and the relatives, who reported jointly to the Committee of the Common Council, who concurred in the arrangement.

The report was accepted by the Virginia Committee of Arrangements, who therupon opened the doors and invited Col. Lefferts and Quarter-master Winchester into the room. The Colonel stated that the Seventh Regiment

had chartered the steamship *Eriesson*, and hoped that the Committee would accept of the invitation to accompany the Regiment on board of that steamer to Virginia. He stated that the Regiment would muster about five hundred men and officers for the excursion.

It was expected that Mr. O. Jennings Wise, and Mr. Wm. Mumford, the Committee from Virginia, would have been present; but it was understood that they had engaged lodgings at the New-York Hotel, where they had not arrived up to eight P.M.

It was resolved to call a general meeting of the Virginians and their descendants for the 28th June.

The Committee then adjourned, after which, several members called upon Messrs. Mumford and Wise, who had, in the mean time, arrived at their lodgings.

The Committee had agreed, on the suggestion of Dr. Jones, with the relatives of Ex-President Monroe, to visit his grave next day (Sunday) at six P.M., and they extended an invitation to Messrs. Wise and Mumford to accompany them.

At the appointed hour, several members of the Committee met at the New-York Hotel, and proceeded to the Marble Cemetery in Second street, near Second Avenue, in carriages.

Among those present, were Colonel Monroe, and S. L. Gouverneur, (relatives of the deceased,) Major Henry Hill, Robert Blow, O. Jennings Wise, William Mumford, Colonel Lefferts, Quarter-Master Winchester, Chapman J. Leigh, Dr. Jones, and others.

The vault in which the remains of Mr. Monroe rested was near the centre of a beautiful cemetery, kept in the neatest order. Mr. Gouverneur stated that he had purchased the vault, in which his remains were interred, for five hundred dollars.

After a pleasant stroll over the grounds, during which the Sexton and Mr. Gouverneur pointed out the tombs of

several distinguished persons in the same grounds, including those of General Morton, who commanded the military at Mr. Monroe's funeral in 1831, and also those of Stephen Allen, Thomas Addis Emmett, and others, the party returned to the hotel.

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THIRD AND FINAL MEETING
OF THE
VIRGINIANS AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ON THE THIRTIETH JUNE.

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COL. WM. M. PEYTON was called to the Chair, and Mr. Price was appointed Secretary. .

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Major H. Hill, U.S.A., on behalf of the Committee, submitted a report in reference to the projected order of arrangements, in conformity with the programme adopted by the Common Council Committee. The report further stated that Mr. N. H. Campbell had accepted the office of Marshal of the Virginians, and had already conferred with the Grand Marshal of the day. The following named gentlemen had been selected as a Committee (with power to elect their own Chairman) on the part of the Virginian residents of the Metropolis, to proceed with the remains to the native State of the deceased, viz.:

A. B. Wood,	Chapman J. Leigh,
James A. Patterson,	Col. Wm. M. Peyton,
William Bell,	Major Henry Hill, U.S.A.,
Algernon S. Sullivan,	Dr. B. Dennis,
Major S. S. Anderson,	Wm. H. Price.

A funeral badge had also been adopted from the design of an amateur artist, a young Virginian—Mr. William L. Shepherd. A courteous invitation had been received by the Committee from Wm. Mumford and O. Jennings Wise, Esqs., to go by the Jamestown, as the guests of the State of Virginia, and had been accepted.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Sullivan, the report was approved.

Copies of the badge were then distributed. It was a very neat affair, printed upon white silk ribbon, about eight inches long and two wide, with the following inscription :

Ceremony of the Disinterment
and
Removal from the City of New-York,
Of the remains of
JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.
A.D. 1817—1824,
To Virginia, his native State,
July, 1858.

Tribute to his memory by Virginians and their descendants in
New-York.

Here follows the Virginia coat of arms, with the well-known motto of :

“SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS,”

and the figure of Liberty, crushing the figure of Despotism beneath her feet.

Notice was given on behalf of the Virginia and New-York Steamship Company, that the Jamestown would sail on Saturday at three P.M., “sharp,” and all purposing to go by her, were requested to be on deck in due season. A note having been received by Major Hill from Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, that the prostration of health would prevent his serving as pall-bearer on the 2d July, when, on motion, Capt. John R. Garland was appointed a pall-bearer in his place.

REMARKS OF MR. MUMFORD.

The Chairman observed, that no doubt the meeting would be pleased to hear from the Virginia delegation. He perceived one of them present, and would take the liberty of calling upon him for a few remarks.

Mr. Wm. Mumford, (from the Richmond Committee,) in reply, said that he did not know that he could say any thing to more interest the meeting than to give a simple statement of what had been determined upon originally by the authorities at home. The Legislature only intended to send a committee of gentlemen to take the remains from New-York to the place where they were to lie. New-York had indeed been kind and generous, and her people seemed determined to make a display that would do honor to themselves and to the memory of James Monroe. Virginia would respond to that generosity. The Seventh Regiment would be entertained by the city of Richmond during their stay, while the Committee and Common Council would be entertained as the guests of the Governor and the State. The people of Richmond had provided a beautiful place for the repose of the dead. To that spot Governor Wise proposed to take the remains of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and there they would rest beneath hollywood trees, whose never-fading leaves would be a fit emblem of their undying fame. There, too, on the opposite side, was the tomb of Powhatan, and the spot where the Indian maid pleaded for the white man's life; and there again, while their noble river would chaunt a peaceful requiem, there was the almost breathing image of their country's Father pointing to those tombs on the hill—pointing to the virtues and integrity of those men whose remains would be quietly reposing beneath the hallowed earth. He assured the Committee of a hearty welcome in Richmond.

Major Hill then read a brief *résumé* of Mr. Monroe's

military and political career, which was much applauded, and which we give as follows :

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

The following is a brief sketch of the remarks made by Major Henry Hill, U.S.A. :

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United State, was descended from the Scotch on his father's side, and from the Welsh on the side of his mother, who was Elizabeth Jones, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Mr. Monroe was born on the Potomac river, in the same county, on the 28th of April, 1758, where, a century before, his paternal ancestor, the original grantee, resided. He received his education at William and Mary College, and entered the Revolutionary army as a cadet in 1776. He was soon after appointed a Lieutenant, and joined Washington in New-York in the summer of the same year. He was engaged in the actions at Harlem Heights, White Plains, the retreat through the Jerseys, and at Trenton, where he received a ball through the shoulder. For his gallantry and zeal in this engagement, he was promoted to a captaincy, and rose to be aid-de-camp to Lord Sterling, with the rank of Major, serving in that capacity during the years 1777 and 1778, and distinguishing himself at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. At Brandywine he fought by the side of Lafayette when that officer was wounded.

Towards the close of the war Gen. Washington conferred upon him the rank of Colonel, "but as he was unable to raise an army in Virginia, already exhausted by former conscription, he devoted himself to the study of the law, under Thomas Jefferson." His sagacity, firmness of purpose, and plodding perseverance soon marked him out as one adapted for civil offices. He was elected a member of the Assembly of his native State in 1782, a member of the old Congress in 1783; was again elected to the Assembly of Virginia in 1787, and was a member of the Virginia Convention in 1788. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1790; served until 1794, when he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. On the nomination of Mr. Madison, he was appointed Governor of Virginia, an office which he held for three years. In 1803, he was appointed Minister Extraordinary to France, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, the Minister resident there. This mission was of the greatest consequence to this country, and terminated in the acquisition of Louisiana. The same year he was appointed Minister to London, and the next year Envoy to Spain. In 1806, he was again sent to England,

to negotiate in conjunction with Mr. Pinckney with the Fox Ministry. In 1810, he was again elected to the Assembly of Virginia. In 1811, he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Madison, and held that office until 1814, when, because the War Department was in a very embarrassed state, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Madison, (against the advice of his friends, because it was then considered a lower grade of office,) he accepted of the administration of that department; and the State department being left purposely vacant, he performed the duties of both these laborious and important branches of the General Government. He refused, under these circumstances, to receive the higher pay of Secretary of State. In 1817, he succeeded James Madison as President of the United States. In 1821, he was re-elected President by an almost unanimous vote, one member from New-Hampshire voting in favor of J. Q. Adams. The Government of Mr. Monroe was characterized by a vigorous and enlightened patriotism. He encouraged the army and increased the navy, and in these matters his attention descended to minute particulars. He caused those foreign naval expeditions to be sent out to the West-Indies, the Mediterranean, the coast of Africa, and the shores of South-America, which gave instruction to our officers, augmented the number of our seamen, protected the national commerce, and caused the country to be universally respected by distant nations.

He made vigorous exertions for the abolition of the slave-trade, and encouraged the establishment of the principles of free commerce with all nations. His resolution to defend the Independent South-American Governments against all European interference was bold and sagacious. He ordered the coasts to be accurately surveyed, and fortifications to be erected at the most important and most eligible places.

It was during his term of office that Florida was ceded to the United States.

After his term of office as President of the United States, though very poor, he refused the command of the army offered to him by John Quincy Adams, in 1828; but he did not disdain to accept the office of Justice of the Peace, which gave him no pay, in London county, Virginia, where he lived a short time.

His character was one of high impulses of honor and sterling integrity of principle.

At the end of his second term as President of the United States, Mr. Monroe retired into private life, and died at New-York, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Governeur, on the 4th of July, 1831, and was interred in a beautiful private cemetery of his family, the cere-

monies of his funeral being conducted by the city, on a scale of great magnificence.

In the language of John Quincy Adams:

"Mr. Monroe strengthened his country for defense, by a system of combined fortifications, military and naval, sustaining her rights, her dignity and honor abroad; soothing her dissensions, and conciliating her acerbities at home; controlling by a firm though peaceful policy, the hostile spirit of European alliance against republican South-America; extorting by the mild compulsion of reason, the shores of the Pacific from the stipulated acknowledgment of Spain; and leading back the Imperial Autocrat of the North to his lawful boundaries, from his hastily asserted dominion over the Southern ocean. Thus strengthening and consolidating the federative edifice of his country's union, till he was entitled to say, like Augustus Caesar, of his Imperial city, that he had found her built of brick, and left her constructed of marble."

REMARKS OF COL. PEYTON.

When Major Hill concluded his biographical sketch of Mr. Monroe, a call was made upon the Virginians present to add some remarks in the way of a commentary upon what had been read, but as there was no response from the audience, the meeting, at the suggestion of Dr. Jones, requested that their Chairman, Col. Wm. M. Peyton, should respond. Upon which, Col. Peyton rising, remarked:

That it would of course give him great pleasure to contribute all in his power to the gratification of an assemblage of Virginians. But, he said, he had been so entirely withdrawn from public affairs for many years, and had engaged so little in extemporaneous speaking for the last ten or fifteen, that he felt great distrust in himself. So much so, said Mr. Peyton, that even in the simple remembrance and commentary called for, he would hardly have had the temerity to take the floor, but for the guide-boards afforded him along the route of his travel, in the valuable sketch of Mr. Monroe's life, which had been just read to the meeting, and for the execution of which they were so much indebted to the care, diligence, and fidelity of Major Hill.

I listened, said Mr. P., to that sketch with the greatest interest and pleasure, and found my bosom swelling with pride that its subject

was a Virginian. Under the glow of these feelings, said Mr. Peyton, with the pulsations of my heart, and the convictions of my mind controlled by the just and graphic picture of Major Hill, I will endeavor to give expression to some of the emotions and reflections which animated me in common, I have no doubt, with all present, as we followed Major Hill along the pathway of Mr. Monroe's life, where all the mile-posts were inscribed with the cardinal virtues, and all the guide-boards pointed to his "country's welfare" as the great goal of a statesman's labors.

It is a noble record, gentlemen, said Mr. P., a spotless escutcheon, under which every descendant may proudly write his name, and to which every statesman may revert as a pure fountain of patriotic inspiration.

A gentleman near me, says Mr. P., asks me to give the meeting my personal reminiscences of Mr. Monroe, and my own notions of him as a man and as a statesman. This friend, said Mr. P., in mistaking me for a cotemporary of Mr. Monroe, gives me credit for a greater age than I am entitled to, or disposed to claim. I knew Mr. Monroe only as a boy knows an old man. I was just coming on the stage of action, and he was passing off. The effulgence of his light was dimmed and painfully flickering in its socket, when I first made his acquaintance. My opinion, therefore, of Mr. Monroe is not derived from *personal* recollection, but from the noble record of which I have just spoken—I mean the record read by Major Hill.

Mr. Monroe, said Mr. P., is a noble representative of an age prolific in great men—men who had passed the ordeal and been chastened by the fires of a revolution on principle. Men whose ambition was nurtured on wholesome food, and who, De Tocqueville, the great political philosopher of France, says, would have been intellectual giants in any nation, at any period of the world.

The aims of such men, said Mr. P., were always patriotic, and their claims to public favor and distinction were based on a laborious, energetic, enlightened, and faithful administration of public affairs. Coming forth from a revolution in which they had pledged to each other and to the cause, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," they set to work earnestly and honestly to put in motion and give efficiency and success to what they had created at so much cost of blood and treasure.

It was, said Mr. Peyton, in the midst of such men, surrounded by such circumstances, breathing such an atmosphere of self-sacrificing virtue and heroic devotion, that Mr. Monroe learned his first lessons and had stamped upon him the glorious impress of the age.

Mr. Monroe, said Mr. P., was born just one hundred years ago. Of course, on the 4th of July, 1776, the natal day of American independence, he was but a stripling of seventeen years. He had just been clothed with the Baccalaureate honors of old William and Mary College, in sight and hearing, if not within the very precincts of the temple where the thunders of Henry's eloquence had first shaken the foundations of British power, and broken the magic spell of English authority.

Having at so tender an age, said Mr. P., neither the years nor the experience to qualify him for influence in the councils of his country, he felt that he would be more useful as a soldier in the field. Accordingly, with that "relian modesty," if I may use such an expression, which marks his whole career, he went into the army a simple cadet, which my friend Major Hill tells me, differs but little from a common soldier.

Occupying thus, said Mr. P., an humble rank in the army, he had already, before he attained his majority, placed this island and all the coterminous country under the deepest obligations to his valor. He had, whilst yet in his "teens," fought in the battles of "Harlem Heights" and "White Plains." He had endured the privations and sufferings of the memorable and disastrous retreat across the Jerseys, led the van and been severely wounded in the gallant attack on Trenton, and had distinguished himself so signally in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, and Princeton, as to elicit the admiration of all, and secure the good opinion and friendship of the immortal Washington.

Being recommended to Virginia by Washington, as qualified for the command of a regiment, and the State making an ineffectual effort to raise one for him, he then, by the advice and under the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, turned his attention to civil affairs. In this path his success was but the counterpart of his military career. From the period of eligibility, he was called to fill first one important station and then another, advancing step by step from a seat in the Legislature to a seat in Congress. From presiding over the Commonwealth of Virginia as Governor, to a seat in the United States Senate. Then as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of France, Spain, and England, when our government was just settling upon its foundations, and all its relations as one of the family of nations had to be arranged, and that too, when the disturbing causes of the French Revolution had disjointed every thing in the old world, and the position of a minister could only be filled by a man of experience, ability, and courage.

Returning, said Mr. P., from these missions with his matured diplomatic wisdom, to fill the first place in the Cabinet of Mr. Madison, and finally, as the crowning glory of his well-spent life, called by his fellow-citizens to fill the highest place in their gift. I do not mean, said Mr. P., to weary you with details. It is not, said Mr. P., my purpose to dwell on the specific acts or the policy of Mr. Monroe's public measures; that would occupy too much time, and would require patient preparation to do it justice. I prefer for the present to dismiss all that, and take another view, in which, as is proper on such an occasion as this, all heads and all hearts may unite harmoniously.

You have seen, gentlemen, said Mr. Peyton, from Major Hill's sketch, that the entire life of Mr. Monroe was spent in the service of his country; and when viewed, now after the lapse of a generation, when the grave has closed over the little bickerings of party strife and the malevolence of rivalry, when time, in the exercise of its benevolent influences, has blunted the sharp edges of political prejudice, you will find all men agree in saying that that modesty which is so often the accompaniment of merit, was one of his most striking characteristics. That the self-sacrificing, enduring virtue, the faithful and laborious effort to discharge all public trusts with strict reference to the public good, were traits to which he was justly entitled.

All admit that he was unstained by low and vulgar demagogueism. That he never soiled the ermine of official position by dragging its robes through the dirty pools of pot-house sewerage. All agree that his views were broad, liberal, and statesmanlike; while as the Corinthian capital to the noble column of his public character, sat Integrity presiding in peerless beauty, and pointing to a long life spent in public trusts, all of which had been discharged without one dollar sticking to the palms of his hands.

Living a lifetime, said Mr. Peyton, in the full enjoyment of the public confidence, without having in a single instance abused that confidence, and actually retiring from the Presidency, after a lifetime of public service, so poor that a friend had to loan him a few dollars to reach his humble home in Virginia. This last fact I received from the gentleman himself who loaned him the money. He narrated all the facts to me last night when we were dining together, and if I were to give you the name you would see that its truthfulness admitted of no question. This is true Roman virtue, said Mr. Peyton, and presents an example of patriotic fidelity, which at the present juncture of our affairs, when offices are valued by the facilities afforded for spoliation, may offer a healthy rebuke to the corruption of the times.

As to the private life of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Peyton said the breath of calumny has rarely touched it. It stands unstained and above reproach. His private, as well as his public life, courts scrutiny, and is esteemed in proportion as it is examined and understood. It is true, he said, that the envy and jealousy of ignoble minds had for a while obscured his fame, but the steady light of his deeds shone brightly upon his country, and dissipated the clouds scattered over his memory. The silence of the grave itself has only hallowed his memory and softened without sullying the splendor of his fame.

When ordinary men of factitious reputation drop into the grave, said Mr. P., the public remembrance of them soon dies out. The Lethean stream passes over them and obliterates all remembrance of them and their deeds. But when men truly great die, their loss sinks deep into the public heart. Their acts are immortal, and after-generations, when enjoying the fruits of their labors and their genius, call them up for new honors at their hands—they reembalm them and offer up every tribute of gratitude and admiration. Such testimony, said Mr. Peyton, was the best evidence of true greatness, and such is the testimony in the present spontaneous outburst of a great nation in their distinguished and profound homage to a statesman of another age.

Mr. Peyton then drew as a corollary from Mr. Monroe's life, the lessons of virtue, patriotism, fidelity, and integrity taught by it, contrasting them with the lamentable deficiency of the times, and portraying in strong colors the immortal grandeur of the one, as contrasted with the narrow and ignoble baseness of the other.

We regret that we are unable to follow the Colonel more fully to the close of his eloquent speech, or to do justice in our brief report to the ability he displayed in its delivery. His address was listened to with profound attention, interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, and at its conclusion he sat down amidst the cheers of all present.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Sullivan, a Committee of seven was appointed to wait upon the Messrs. Leland, and thank them in the name of the resident Virginians of New-York for their extreme liberality in furnishing the Committee with all necessary accommodation for their meeting, free of charge. This Committee consisted of Mr. Sullivan, Col. Peyton, Mr. Lee, and Dr. Jones, who

duly tendered the thanks of the meeting to the Messrs. Lelands, Col. Peyton acting as spokesman, to which Mr. Leland replied in a neat and appropriate manner, expressing the satisfaction felt by himself and colleagues at being able to afford a room for their meetings, which would be at all times at their service.

An adjournment *sine die* was then moved and carried.

After the meeting had adjourned, *sine die*, on motion of Dr. Snodgrass, another meeting was forthwith called and organized, to consider the propriety of forming hereafter an Old Dominion Society in the city of New-York, for social and benevolent purposes. Wherenpon, Colonel Peyton was called to the chair, and William H. Price was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Snodgrass, a Committee of five was appointed, with authority to call a meeting, on some future day, of Virginians and their descendants resident in New-York and its vicinity, for the purpose of organizing an Old Dominion Society in New-York.

The Committee was accordingly appointed, as follows, namely: Dr. Snodgrass, Robt. H. Gallagher, Wm. Bell, A. R. Wood, Col. Wm. Peyton, Wm. H. Price.

It was suggested that the anniversaries of the Society should be held on the anniversary of the landing at Jamestown, on the 13th May, 1607.

After some general conversation, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Proceedings of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held on the 27th of May, 1858, the following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor of the city:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, May 27, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Legislature of the State of Virginia passed, at

its last session, a resolution providing for the removal of the remains of Ex-President Monroe, now interred in this city, to Richmond, the capital of his native State.

I have received, in connection with this subject, the accompanying letters, one from George W. Mumford, Esq., Secretary of the Committee of the Legislature, and the other from Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., Esq., the grandson of the late President Monroe, in relation to the disinterment of the remains, and the time at which the removal thereof should take place.

I would recommend that a Committee be appointed by your Honorable Body, to consult with the authorities of Virginia, and the relatives of the illustrious deceased, in reference thereto, and that such measures be adopted on the occasion as will not only testify the great regard of the citizens of New-York, for the memory of this departed patriot and sage; but will express, at the same time, their deep sympathy with their brethren of Virginia, in the pious act of placing, within their own soil, the ashes of a distinguished and honored son.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, *Mayor.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Richmond, May 19, 1858.

TO THE HONORABLE DANIEL F. TIEMANN,

Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your favor of the 17th instant, addressed to Mr. William Mumford, has been received. Since writing his letter, he has received information, stating who the proper representatives of Mr Monroe are, and while your kindness, in offering to obtain the information, is appreciated, it becomes now unnecessary.

By direction of Governor Wise, I have now to request that you will, in your official capacity, as Mayor, grant the permission desired for the removal of the remains of the late President Monroe, from its present place of interment in New-York, to the city of Richmond, and that you will also obtain the like permission from your City Inspector.

It is desirable that the representatives and relatives of the family should be present at the disinterment, if agreeable to them. I have requested Mr. Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., who is the nearest lineal descendant, to appoint the time for the ceremonies, and to confer with you to ascertain what time will best suit the authorities of New-York.

Very respectfully, etc.,

GEORGE W. MUMFORD,

Secretary of the Committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 21, 1858.

SIR: I have received a communication from Mr. G. W. Mumford, Secretary of State of Virginia, asking my consent, as the grandson, and only lineal male descendant of the late Ex-President James Monroe, to the removal of his remains from the city of New-York to that of Richmond. He states that you have already been addressed by him, and consulted in relation to the details concerning the time and manner of the proposed removal. The action of the Legislature of Virginia meets my cordial approval, and it therefore now only remains, (the consent of the city authorities of New-York being first obtained,) that you communicate to Mr. Mumford and myself, the time and mode of removal, which would be most pleasing to yourself. I would merely suggest, that the Fourth of July, the anniversary of his death, might, with propriety, be selected as the day on which his remains should either leave New-York, or be received in Richmond.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

SAML. L. GOVERNEUR, JR.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq.,
Mayor of New-York.

In connection therewith, Councilman Judson offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed, to confer with a like Committee of the Board of Aldermen, (if appointed,) and his Honor the Mayor, to make the necessary arrangements to further the object of removing the remains of Ex-President James Monroe, by the authorities of the State of Virginia, from this city to Richmond, Virginia, and that the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to pay the expenses thereof, provided that they do not exceed the sum of (\$1500) fifteen hundred dollars.

Councilman Cross moved to strike from the resolution the appropriation of money.

Which was carried.

Subsequently, Councilman Dunn moved a reconsideration thereof.

Which was carried.

On motion of Councilman Dunn, the first part of the

resolution, ending with the word "Virginia," was then adopted.

The Resolution, as amended, was sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence. On reaching that body, it was amended by adding one thousand dollars to the fifteen hundred — making the sum twenty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the removal of the Ex-President's remains.

The Board appointed the following persons a Committee of five, to act with the same number, on the part of the Common Council, as a joint Committee of Arrangements, to superintend the removal.

The Committee named were :

Thomas W. Adams, Michael Murray,
Michael Tuomey, John Lynes,
 James Owens.

As amended, the resolution was sent back to the Board of Councilmen, when on motion it was adopted, *nem. con.*, and the following Committee of five appointed to act, with a similar Committee, on the part of the Aldermen, as a joint Committee of Arrangements, namely :

Charles H. Haswell, Thomas A. Dunn,
George P. Bickford, Charles G. Cornell,
 Seymour A. Bunee.

The joint Committee thus appointed by the Common Council, held a preliminary meeting on the 17th June, at which Thomas W. Adams was chosen to act as chairman, when, after the transaction of some informal business, the Committee of Arrangements adjourned to meet again on the 19th June.

On assembling in the City Hall, at the time appointed, Richard Scott was appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting.

After discussing proposed plans to carry out the ceremonies, in a becoming manner, sub-committees were

appointed to correspond with the Virginia authorities, to consult with the Mayor, and investigate the most suitable means for carrying out the wishes of the Common Council, when the Committee adjourned to meet again on the 22d June.

Competition of the Military to escort the Remains to Virginia.

At the time appointed, June 22d, the Committee of Arrangements reassembled, according to appointment.

Alderman Adams presided, and when the Committee was organized, he directed the Clerk to read the following dispatch, received from the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements at Richmond. The Clerk read as follows :

RICHMOND, June 15, 1858.

To DANIEL F. TIEMAN, MAYOR OF NEW-YORK:

The Committee will remove the remains of President Monroe from the cemetery to the steamboat on the 3d of July next, at four o'clock in the evening. For this purpose they will be in New-York on the 26th inst., and they will conform to the arrangements of the Common Council of the city.

GEORGE W. MUMFORD,

See. of State.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

The Chairman now asked if there was any one in the room that desired to consult with the Committee, or submit any proposition for their consideration.

Major Henry Hill, of the United States Army, as Chairman of the Committee of Virginians in New-York, arose and said : Mr. Chairman : The object of the Committee appointed by the Virginians of New-York, is to coöperate with the citizens of New-York in the removal of the remains of President Monroe to Richmond. We want to have the views of the city of New-York before we can act, and we now desire to have these views made known through this Committee. We are only a Committee, however, of Virginians, by birth or descent, resident in New-York, and we desire the information in order

to be able to report. We would desire to act as a guard of honor, as pall-bearers, or in some other like capacity.

The Chairman of the Committee replied that he would lay the matter before the Committee, and he felt assured that they would afford the Major all the information and facilities in their power.

Colonel Lyons, of the Eighth Regiment, next took the stand. He said that he represented the Eighth Regiment and portion of the Committee of the corps who have been considering the present matter. He would request that the Committee of the Common Council would review the claims of the Regiment as the citizens of New-York, and as that corps was the first to apply to be appointed to escort the remains of President Monroe from New-York to Virginia, he hoped they would be allowed the privilege of forming the escort. The Regiment would be satisfied to defray their own expenses, if necessary, and would have the requisite number of men which the Committee might designate.

Capt. Blauvelt, of the same Regiment, next rose and urged the claims of the Regiment, on the grounds, first, that it is one of the oldest corps in the State; secondly, that they have not pushed themselves forward in any matter of this kind for many years; and thirdly, they are equal in every respect to any Regiment in the city, except in point of numbers.

The Chairman announced that the Committee would take the matter into consideration.

A motion was made to appoint a Sub-Committee of Arrangements.

Considerable argument followed; but it was finally lost, and the Committee then went into recess for fifteen minutes.

The recess having expired, Maj. Hill came again before the Committee and said: Mr. Chairman, I have conferred with the Committee of Virginians at present in this build-

ing, and it is their wish, if not inconsistent with the views of the Committee sitting here, that they act as pall-bearers, with a badge, arranged according to some form prescribed by the Committee, and of which you will be informed. They have also appointed a Committee of four to consult with you and hear your views, if it is agreeable to the Committee now sitting here that they should adopt this course. We would like to know the result of your deliberations to-day as soon as possible, in order that we may know how to act ourselves.

Chairman—I will lay the matter before the Committee and hear their action.

It was now moved that the number of pall-bearers be thirty-three, or one for each State in the Union, as the whole matter is one in which the nation feels interested. The motion was seconded and adopted.

It was then moved that the Virginians in this city be entitled to appoint eight pall-bearers out of the entire number.

An amendment providing that six be inserted instead of eight was lost, and after some discussion the original motion was seconded and adopted.

A communication was received from the Scott Life Guard, requesting that they be allowed the honor of forming the escort during the removal of the remains, and it was ordered on file.

Colonel Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, now addressed the Committee. He had nothing to add to what he had stated to the Committee at their first meeting. The Regiment would feel honored by performing escort duty on the day of the ceremony in New-York, and as to their proceeding to Richmond, as a guard of honor, steps had been taken to ascertain the views of the Regiment, and he supposed that they would go. If so, a steamer would be chartered, and on their return a

visit made to Baltimore, and perhaps other cities. If the thing was undertaken, he had no doubt it would be carried out to the satisfaction of the city authorities, and with credit to the Regiment.

The Committee now directed the Clerk to inform the Committee of Virginians, who were in session in an adjoining room, of the action they had taken regarding their desire to be permitted to act as pall-bearers.

This being done, they adjourned till one o'clock on next Saturday afternoon.

From the following paragraph in the New-York *Express*, it would appear that the Seventh Regiment intended carrying out their patriotic intention of accompanying the remains to Richmond, even if they had not been appointed to that duty by the New-York Council :

The National Guard (7th Regiment) intend to pay the memory of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, the honor of escorting his remains from New-York to Virginia. The steamer Alabama has been chartered for this purpose, and besides officers, music, and attendants, about 600 of the rank and file will join in the trip. The departure will be on the 3d of July, and the party will leave the steamer at City Point, and take the rail or small steamers up to Richmond. After attending to the obsequies at Richmond on the 5th, the Regiment will return *via* Baltimore, passing a day in the Monumental City, and another at Washington and Mount Vernon, returning to New-York by water from Baltimore.

The cost of the trip will be about \$15,000. Many military invitations have been sent to the Regiment here, but at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, where the Governor and State authorities have the matter of arrangement in charge, it is supposed that the New-Yorkers will be the guests of the State and city. The military and public spirit which contemplate such a celebration of a great day and an interesting national event, is worthy of all praise.

SATURDAY, June 26th.

The joint Committee met according to adjournment.

Alderman Adams, the Chairman, called the meeting to order.

The Seeretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

A letter was read from Huyler & Putnam, offering, free of charge, a metallic burial-case for the remains, such as were used for Clay and Webster.

The following letter from Richmond was then read :

RICHMOND, June 15, 1858.

HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

The Committee appointed to superintend the removal of the remains of President Monroe, have wished to consult the proposed ceremonies in honor of his memory, and having originally intimated that to be their purpose and desire, through the Seeretary of the Commonwealth, they determined to suit your action before making any definite arrangements themselves. In the mean time the agent of the Virginia Steamship Company kindly offered the steamship Jamestown to the Committee, and as Mr. Gouverneur had suggested the 4th of July as the day, either for the disinterment or reinterment—that day happening on Sunday, and the steamer leaving on the 3d, the Committee think that the convenience and wishes of all parties would be best served by fixing upon Saturday as the proper day for the proposed ceremonies. This arrangement, merely anticipating the celebration of the 4th one day in New-York, and delaying it one day in Richmond, they believe would not materially interfere with the usual publice demonstrations, and would satisfy officers commanding military posts along the route of travel; would be agreeable to civil and military authorities in Virginia, and altogether we would secure a more general and convenient manifestation of respect for the memory of the illustrious dead. With these views, our Committee have accepted the offer of the steamer Jamestown for the 3d, and with great deference they hope that this arrangement will be agreeable to yourself and the Committee associated with you. They have made no programme, and will cheerfully yield to the city authorities of New-York in any administrations of respect they may think proper to make on this interesting occasion. Mr. Wise and myself will be in New-York on the 26th inst., when we will have the honor of seeing and conversing with you in person.

With great respect,

GEORGE W. MUMFORD,

Seeretary of State.

After the communication was read and filed, the Sub-Committee of Arrangements were called upon to report, and they stated that they had been on board the steamer Jamestown, and considered her well adapted to the purpose for which she is offered.

Some discussion then arose as to the military corps that should form the guard and escort. Captain Blauvelt appeared, and warmly advocated the claims of the Eighth Regiment, and Lieut. G. W. Turnbull, of 3d Co. N. G., spoke for the Seventh, and Colonel Vosburgh wished to have it understood that the Seventy-first Regiment has not been a competitor for the honor.

A resolution to the effect that the Eighth Regiment should form the guard and escort was lost.

The following resolutions were then offered by Councilman Haswell, and they were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee accept the services of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, as an escort and guard of honor to escort the remains of the late President of the United States, James Monroe, to the City Hall, till they are removed therefrom.

Resolved, That this Committee accept the services of the Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia as an escort and guard of honor to accompany the remains from the City Hall to Richmond, Virginia, provided the Regiment will bear its own expenses of travel, maintenance, etc.

The adoption of these resolutions seemed to give general satisfaction.

General Sandford now took a seat in the room where the Committee were in session. The Chairman stated what action they had taken respecting the services of the militia, and expressed himself assured that it was with his sanction and approval.

General Sandford rose and said that the action afforded him pleasure, and as commander of the militia it met his entire approbation.

Some discussion now took place as to the proper time of the day for the ceremonies to commence.

General Sandford being asked for his opinion on the subject, thought that four o'clock in the afternoon would be the best time, as the heat of the day would then be over, and as a greater number of people would have an opportunity of witnessing them than at an earlier hour. He believed that the civil and military bodies will be ready to move punctually at the hour appointed, and, therefore, would not consider four o'clock too far advanced towards the evening.

A motion, according with the view put forward, was then made and carried without opposition.

Adjourned to June 27th.

Meeting of Common Council Committee of Arrangements, attended by a Committee of Virginians, and the Relatives of Mr. Monroe, June 23d. Speeches of Mr. Gouverneur and Col. Peyton.

The interest taken in the removal of President Monroe's remains from this city to Richmond, Va., seemed to increase among our citizens. The Committee of the Common Council having the matter in charge met again, and the room where the meeting was held was thronged by parties interested in their proceedings. In the mean time, the Committee of New-York Virginians were in session in an adjoining room of the City Hall, and the Common Council Committee, being desirous of knowing their views before they would conclude their own meeting, delayed their proceedings in order that an opportunity would be afforded for making them known. It was soon announced, however, that the Committee of Virginians would be present immediately, and then Alderman Adams, as Chairman of the Committee, asked if any military officers were desirous of being heard, and stated at the same time, that they had now an opportuni-

ty of speaking in reference to any thing connected with the subject now before the Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, said that he had consulted with his corps on the subject of accompanying the remains of the deceased President Monroe to Richmond, and had ascertained their sentiments regarding the matter. Meetings of the Regiment had been held, at which he was present, and they resulted in showing that a majority of the men were willing and ready to accompany the remains to Richmond.

The members of the Committee of Virginians and relatives of the deceased now entered the room, and the Chairman of the Committee in session said he was anxious to hear what they or any of the relatives of President Monroe, had to lay before the Committee.

Samuel L. Gouverneur, son-in-law of President Monroe, then rose and delivered the following address :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE : I trust that there is no man who can doubt that the family of Mr. Monroe have heard with deep sensibility of the honors that the Common Council, the military, and the citizens generally of New-York have contemplated conferring on the memory of their illustrious relative, James Monroe. Sir, we have been deeply impressed by hearing of these intentions, and we are more so, when we recall to mind the associations of former days, for we feel that the present expression of feeling is only the reëchoing of those that were expressed on the occasion of, and after, his death in New-York. I know several of those who followed Mr. Monroe to his tomb, and also that they can bear testimony that the remains were honored by the people of New-York in a manner that was never surpassed. By this, the people of this city did honor to an illustrious American, to James Monroe as a statesman, as President of the Union, and they did honor to Virginia, the land of his birth. When we took him to the grave we left him there for a time, anticipating that the State of Virginia would soon recall the remains of her son to his native State. Under the impression that this would be done, I myself placed this simple inscription on his coffin, which may be seen and read, if the vault is opened, to this

day, namely, "James Monroe, of Virginia." That, gentlemen, was the name he bore while he lived, that was the name he was known by when he died, and that is the name that marks his tenement in the tomb. Now, gentlemen, I am about to state to you, calmly and frankly, what have been my views from the commencement on this matter. I am not insensible to the remarks and feelings which, through time and want of a proper knowledge of the real character of James Monroe, have grown up adverse to the honor of his memory. But I have felt that this was the man who was to me as a father, in my early days—the one to whom I was then most attached—that he had been the father whose daughter I have married and whose memory I would cherish; in short, gentlemen, I felt that same feeling that any one of you would feel, if you knew that the bones of your father were to be taken up and carried from one place to another. On the occasion of the present proceedings in relation to Mr. Monroe's remains, gentlemen, my feelings have been aroused, and I do feel that I would like to see the ceremonies carried out in the manner the Common Council have proposed, with the exception of the removal from the burying-place where he now lies to some building in the city, to be afterwards named. In accordance with the simple habits of James Monroe himself, this first part of the ceremony should be done with all possible quietness and without the most remote approach to ostentation. I wrote to the Governor of New-York State upon the subject, and stated that if it were possible the remains could be removed quietly, even to Virginia, I would like it to be done. He wrote about the measures that were going on here in reply to my letter. I have communicated with Governor Wise on the subject, also; but of course nothing definite could result from these proceedings. I learned from him, however, that a deputation from Virginia would be here on Saturday, and that they would be ready to consult with the Common Council of New-York on the subject, and that it was principally in their hands at that time. I was also told that the authorities in Virginia would adopt and act upon whatever views they considered most consonant to those of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York. I am now willing, gentlemen, to leave the whole matter with you, for I am one of the last that would interfere with the ceremonies you propose to make on this occasion. You will deem every word I say on this subject as my true sentiment, when I inform you that my mother was the sister of James Monroe's wife, and that my mother and another near relative now sleep beside him in his tomb. I hail, as every man ought to do at the present time, the public expression of his native State which is now mani-

fested. Now, there is a rumor that has been circulated through the public press, the impression of which I would like to remove. It is that the Virginians had an idea—and the resolution of the State of Virginia that was passed goes to confirm this—in which it is stated that his remains have been placed in a public burying-place. I was astounded when I heard this, and I felt, at the time, they were under a wrong impression. Let any one come and see where the remains lie, and then he will be convinced that they do not lie in a place like the Potter's Field, but in as pretty a little private burial place as there is in the world. He lies there in a vault for which I paid \$500, when he hardly left enough after his death to be called an estate. He lies next to my own mother and next to the nearest relatives he had in this world. On the 4th of March, 1825, Mr. Monroe retired from the Presidency the second time. He could not give a better evidence than he did during the terms in which the public trust was vested in him, than he did of his honesty when influencing the affairs of his nation. I told Governor Wise that his burial here was no choice of his own, but it was done because his favorite daughter lay here, and because of the esteem in which he held and respect he had for the city of New-York. But at the time of his death he was annoyed by discussions concerning matters connected with this very same thing, until the poor old man at length sunk under the trouble they caused him, and died—yes, he died on the 4th of July here, while the chiming of bells, the booming of cannon, the exultation of the inhabitants were announcing the anniversary of the greatest day America ever saw. At four o'clock in the afternoon he breathed his last. Now, gentlemen, you may consider these remarks inapplicable to the occasion; but I feel it is the first time that the friends of Monroe's family have had an opportunity to express to the public their deep sensibility to the manner and particulars of his death.

When Mr. Gouverneur concluded his address, Colonel William Peyton arose and spoke in these words :

I am Chairman of the Committee of Virginians appointed to place the views of Mr. Monroe's relatives concerning the manner in which they desire the ceremonies attending the approaching obsequies before you, with a view to meet the wishes of all parties. His relations desire that his remains should be removed without any display of military attendance or otherwise. The Committee of Virginians having already the views of this Committee before them, have come

to the conclusion that it might be well to have the removal of the remains from the cemetery to the private house of his friends somewhere in or near Fourteenth street, and to have it done as they choose, and then to give the body into the hands of the city authorities. So far, it will be at once seen, his relatives are disposed to award to the city of New-York all that is necessary in this matter. The New-York authorities have come forward in such a manner that it has become appropriate that the Virginians should accommodate themselves to the ceremonies that may be adopted by them. We, therefore, with this view, have appointed a proper number of pall-bearers, and we submit the rest to you. I am requested, further, to state that as soon as the body is removed to the residence it will be entirely for the city authorities to determine what will be done. The removing of the body from the vault is all that the Committee require the Common Council to leave to the relatives of the deceased President and the Virginians. This is in brief what they desire should be done.

The Chairman of the Common Council Committee now rose and said:

The authorities of Virginia opened a correspondence with our Mayor on the subject of removing the remains of President Monroe to his native State. We believe that as Mr. Monroe was a Virginian, the authorities of his native State had the first claim in every way to regulate our proceedings so far as was consistent in this matter. Mr. Monroe's remains we believe to be the property of the nation, and we will go on and make these ceremonies as imposing and as creditable to the nation as can possibly be done.

Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., the grandson of President Monroe, and his only lineal male descendant, said that he agreed entirely with the Common Council of New-York, and hoped that he appreciated their intentions and motives as he considers their actions deserved.

Copy of a Letter to Gov. Henry A. Wise, by Sam. L. Gouverneur, and published, (in connection with the Proceedings,) at the Request of Col. James Monroe, to whom a Copy had been addressed by the Author.

PETERSVILLE, Frederick Co., Md., June 18, 1858.

HENRY A. WISE,

Governor of the State of Virginia :

SIR: I have received a copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, providing for "the removal of the remains of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, from the public burying-ground in the city of New-York, to the cemetery at the city of Richmond, Virginia, for interment; provided, that upon inquiry you deem it proper, and such removal may meet with the approbation of the family."

The public life of James Monroe is written in the history of his country. The events of his private life—few years indeed—are known to a few surviving friends. On the 4th of March, 1825, he completed his second Presidential term. He soon commenced to reap the bitter fruits of a life devoted to the best interests of his country, regardless of his own. As a private citizen, he emerged from all his successive public trusts, with poverty as the emblem of his purity, and the badge of all his public honors. A loan from a near relative, reluctantly accepted, realized after his death, discharged the immediate demands in Washington, and bore him and his family to that residence in which he had fondly hoped to end his days. Pressed, to a melancholy degree, by debts, almost impereceptibly accumulated by time, with the occasional relief which two young relatives could afford, he struggled manfully with adversity for about five years. In the unexpected death of his devoted wife, in September, 1830, he realized the fact that his cup of earthly sorrows was full to the brim. She had, with enviable graces of person and mind, adorned every public position he ever held. She had nobly participated in all his troubles, and with her sudden loss, all the hopes of his declining years faded rapidly before him. A constitution of great original vigor exhibited symptoms of decided decay, and a mind nobly endowed in active sympathy, of gradual decline. His removal to New-York was the result of stern necessity, not of choice. At the solicitation of his family, in the residence of his youngest daughter, and in the society of his wife's relatives, herself a native of that city, he found all the beautiful sympathies which earth affords. His presence commanded universal respect. Public meetings gave a new impulse to prompt action in Congress upon

those claims which, in deep conviction of their justice, he had made upon his country. In daily anxious suspense he awaited their decision. The partial allowance it made came too late for him. Postponements and angry debates, marked by that bitterness of party polities which ever seeks a shining mark, had broken down his noble spirit. The exhausted energies of nature could rise no more. On the 4th of July, 1831, amidst all the exulting evidences of national pride which mark that day, associated now with the deaths of Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, in humble resignation to Divine will, without a groan or a sigh, he ceased to live on earth.

Let not the people of Virginia believe that his honored remains were treated with neglect. In no "public burying-ground," in no "borrowed tomb," do they lie. In a vault, originally purchased by his daughters, in a beautiful private "cemetery," surrounded by many of the most respectable and virtuous of his day, they have awaited the call of his native State. Two sisters of his wife, one my own dear mother, with others, relatives of her family, have slept around him.

His death excited profound sympathy. The city authorities of New-York asked not the right to honor his memory, but the favor to be permitted, with appropriate ceremonies, to bury him at the public cost. His body was attended by a train of mourning relatives and friends from the humble dwelling where he died, through streets hung with emblems of public sorrow, to the City Hall. A noble tribute to his worth, from eloquent lips, lately closed forever, was pronounced over it in the City Park. Funeral services before the assembled clergy, in one of the most venerable churches, were performed by the presiding bishop; a procession, civil and military, of countless numbers, witnessed the whole population of a city draped in mourning, and hushed into solemn silence, save when the plaintive dirge told the sad office they performed, bore him to his tomb. Other similar spectacles may have exceeded this in gorgeous display, but in imposing solemnity it never was surpassed.

When his remains shall again be brought to light, you will find them distinguished by these few simple words: "James Monroe, of Virginia, 4th July, 1831; aged seventy-two years." They pointed significantly to his native State. To her soil he was devoted; and to her people he was ardently attached. "To them," did he say, "I owe every thing. They never failed to stand by me. They will, one day yet, do justice to my memory." That day has dawned; his words are verified. If the sentiment your action announces has been slow in expression, it will be rapid in progress. When "the re-

mains" of James Monroe shall have been deposited in his native soil, it will expand with time. His public and private virtues will yet be estimated at their real worth.

Of the personal family associates of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Augustin Monroe, and Mr. James Monroe, his nephews, and myself, his son-in-law, only survive. He left four grandchildren, of whom three, the children of his younger daughter, are living. The youngest, Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, Jr., has, I learn from him, spoken for himself, and approves the removal. His eldest grandson, who bears his name, deeply afflicted by Providence, speaks through me. His only granddaughter will abide my action. Representing these interests, the memory of my late wife, sole executrix of Mr. Monroe, and possessed of his wishes, in regard to the final disposition of his body, I trust I do not exceed the bounds of delicacy or strict propriety in addressing myself to you. We approve "the removal," but respectfully suggest our wishes in regard to it. The long period during which "the remains have mouldered in the tomb," the season of the year, and other considerations, urge upon us the wish that it may be effected with as little display as possible, and without any unnecessary expense to the people of your State. This we deem most in conformity with the character of our institutions, and the simple habits of life of the deceased. In the language of the resolution making the appropriation, only "so much thereof as may be necessary," will be expended in effecting the removal, and the balance will be disposed of as the authorities of your State may deem proper.

Should you concur, as I hope you will, I will invite my son to accompany me at an early day to New-York. He will personally superintend the disinterment of the remains in the presence of all the members of the family who may be pleased to attend. They will, in due form, be delivered to the charge of the persons selected by you, and an equal number of the nearest relatives of the deceased, to be conveyed to Richmond for interment, as you may direct. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. GOVERNEUR.

It is due, in reference to the above letter, to state, as we do, on the authority of its author and recipient, relatives of the late Ex-President Monroe, that they, on consultation with a Committee of Virginians resident in New-York, with some slight modification of the programme, so far as regards the mode of disinterment, nobly yielded their previously-expressed preferences on the subject.

This result was jointly communicated by them, and the Committee of Virginians, to the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Common Council when in session, an account of which appears in the foregoing pages. The civic and military honors were duly appointed to take place as proposed, in a grand procession, on July 3, from a private residence or church in Fourteenth street, or in that neighborhood, to the steamship Jamestown, in the vicinity of the Battery.

It is proper also to state, that in the temporary absence of Governor Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Wm. Mumford, and Mr. O. J. Wise, the committee delegated by the Legislature of Virginia, to visit New-York, and to receive the remains of Ex-President Monroe, replied to the above letter, and expressed their desire, as far as practicable, to conform both to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased, and to the arrangements proposed to be carried out by the city authorities, and the Virginians resident here, who proposed to join, under their direction, the citizens of New-York, in duly honoring the remains of one who, by his public services, had endeared himself to the whole nation.

Arrival of the Committee from Virginia—Meeting of the Committee of the Common Council—The Pall-Bearers appointed—Their Names—The Fifty-Fifth Regiment competing for the Escort, etc., etc.

JUNE 28th.

The Common Council Committee on the removal of President Monroe's remains, held another meeting this afternoon.

Alderman Adams called on Mr. Scott, the Secretary, to report any thing of interest that came to his knowledge since their last meeting.

The Secretary reported as follows: I called on the

agent of the steamer Jamestown on Sunday evening, but only succeeded in finding the book-keeper and clerk at the office, and asked them what was meant by the offer of the steamer, as to whether more than the remains of the President were to be conveyed in it, and they said that they had their information by means of a letter from Virginia, and from it they inferred that the proposed arrangements only meant the carrying of the remains of President Monroe and the Committee of the Common Council. I subsequently saw Mr. Greenway, one of the agents, and he said he had been absent from the city for the past few months, and was not aware of the matter in question at all, but from what information he could obtain, he believed the Jamestown was only offered to convey the remains of the President and the Committee of the Common Council. He said, however, that he would write to Mr. Ludlam in Virginia, who has control of the matter, and then he will have positive information on the subject. He spoke of the guests of the Common Council, and said he thought that they would have to pay their own way if they went on the steamer. As to the number of passengers they are able to accommodate, I was told that they usually convey from sixty to eighty, but accommodations might be made ready for two hundred or more.

A motion to lay the subject over for the present was adopted.

The Secretary was then directed to read any communications which he might have received. He read the following from Col. Le Gal, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Militia :

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, June 27, 1858.

To RICHARD SCOTT, Esq., NEW-YORK:

DEAR SIR: I beg to offer the services of the Fifty-fifth Regiment for the honor of escorting the remains of President Monroe from the place of interment in this city to the vessel which is to convey them

to his native State. Soliciting that your Committee will favor my request, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EUGENE LE GAL,
Col. Commanding the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

It was remarked that the communication was received rather too late, and a motion ordering it to be placed on file was adopted.

A communication from Col. Duryea, of the Seventh Regiment, was then read :

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

To RICHARD SCOTT:

DEAR SIR: The Seventh Regiment have chartered the steamer Eriesson to depart at twelve o'clock on Saturday morning, the 3d of July. Please have the goodness so to shape matters that we may depart at that time. By this arrangement my men will obtain a good night's rest, and be in good condition for parade in Richmond.

Truly yours, A. DURYEA, Col. Seventh Regiment.

One of the Committee said that he saw no reason why the arrangement regarding the hour of departure could not be fixed to answer the convenience of the Seventh Regiment. Most of the other members of the Committee agreed with this opinion, and the communication was laid over for further consideration.

The next communication was one from Major Henry Hill, of the United States Army, submitting the names of the pall-bearers appointed by the Virginians in New-York.

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Robert Blow, Esq.,
Major Henry Hill, U.S.A.,	E. M. Greenway,
Howell L. Williams,	Col. William M. Peyton,
James Monroe Minor, M.D.,	James P. Sonter, Esq.

To MR. ADAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

DEAR SIR: Above I have furnished the names of the eight pall-bearers appointed by the Virginians in New-York, to officiate on the

ocean of the ceremonies of the removal of President Monroe's remains.

Very respectfully yours, HENRY HILL,

Chairman of the Committee of the Virginians in New-York.
June 25, 1858.

The communication was ordered on file.

In reference to the place to which the remains were to be first removed after they were disinterred, it appeared that the Committee of the Common Council at one of their private sessions, passed a resolution providing that the remains should be first deposited in a private house of some member of the Monroe family in this city, and that their action was communicated to Samuel Gouverneur, Jr., the grandson of President Monroe, and his only lineal male descendant now living, who therenpon addressed the following letter on the subject to the Secretary of the Committee of the Common Council:

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of this morning, inclosing certain resolutions of the Special Committee of the Common Council, I would state that I came to New-York on the invitation of Governor Wise, of Virginia, expressed through Mr. G. W. Mumford, Secretary of State, to be present on the occasion of the removal of the remains of my grandfather to the soil of his native State. Since my arrival I have met your Committee, when I distinctly expressed my approval of the action of the corporate authorities of this city, and of your Committee. The other relatives and connections of Mr. Monroe have, I learn, also agreed to the arrangements proposed by you. To one point alone I would call attention: it is proposed that the remains shall be disinterred and taken to "some private residence in the upper part of the city."

I have no knowledge of any relative of Mr. Monroe residing here, nor do I know of any one to whom this trust could be confided with the same propriety as to the citizen soldiery of New-York. As was remarked by the Chairman of your Committee: "The ashes of Mr. Monroe belong to his country, the city of New-York should transfer them to Virginia, and they should pass through the hands of no indifferent third party." To the regiments delegated by the authorities of New-York I would, therefore, commit, as a sacred trust, the entire charge of the remains, to be guarded by them in the Hall of the city

from the period they are disinterred until transferred to the Committee appointed by the State of Virginia to receive them.

I would add, however, that having entire confidence in the wisdom and experience of your Committee, whatever arrangements may be made by them will meet my full approval.

I am, sir, respectfully, etc.,

SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, Jr.

RICHARD SCOTT, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Committee.

This communication was ordered to be placed on file.

The following orders have been issued by Lieutenant-General Scott for military honors to the remains of President Monroe :

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 16.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, June 26, 1858.

It being understood that the remains of the illustrious Monroe, some time President of the United States, will about the 3d proximo be shipped at New-York for Richmond, Virginia, the commanding officers of Forts Columbus, Hamilton, and Monroe will each be on the look-out, and in succession, as the steamer containing the remains is discovered to be within five miles of the post, (if the sun be above the horizon,) lower his flag to half-mast, commence firing minute-guns, and continue these honors until the vessel shall have passed to a like distance beyond the fort.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott,

IRVIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

From these orders it will at once be seen that the honors were not to be confined to this city, but that the citizens of other places along the route of travel were also to be afforded an opportunity of expressing their sentiments regarding the esteem in which they held the memory of James Monroe.

John Cochrane accepts the Invitation to act as Orator—Complete List of the Pall-Bearers—Invitation to Mayor Tiemann, both Branches of the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, and Heads of Departments, to participate in the Ceremonies, etc., etc.

The Committee of the Common Council on the removal of President Monroe's remains, held another meeting at five o'clock P.M., June 30.

The Clerk was directed to read any communications that had been received.

The first was one from Lieut.-Col. Lefferts, inviting the Committee to accompany the Regiment on board the Ericsson from New-York to Richmond.

It was laid over.

The next communication read was from the Committee delegated by the Governor of Virginia, now in the city, and which read thus :

NEW-YORK HOTEL, June 29, 1858.

SIR: The undersigned Committee have received orders from the Governor of Virginia, instructing them to take charge of the remains of President Monroe; and this Committee propose to do so as soon as the remains shall be placed on board the steamer Jamestown. The Committee is also instructed to inform the gentlemen of the Committee appointed by the Common Council of New-York, to accompany the remains to Richmond, that arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the last-mentioned Committee on board the Jamestown, where they will be received and entertained as the guests of the State of Virginia. The undersigned add their earnest wishes that the gentlemen of the Committee may kindly accept the invitation thus extended.

Very respectfully,

O. JENNINGS WISE,
WM. MUMFORD.

To Mr. Alderman ADAMS, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Common Council of New-York.

This communication was also laid over.

The Clerk then read a copy of a division order for the occasion of the Monroe obsequies, which had been issued by General Sandford; in the following words :

DIVISION ORDER, NO. 6.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, June 29, 1858.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New-York, through their Committee of Arrangements, a detachment of this division will parade on Friday next, the 2d of July, to escort the remains of Ex-President Monroe from Fourteenth street to City Hall Park.

Brigadier General Spicer will detail the Seventy-first Regiment and a squadron of cavalry from the First Brigade.

Brigadier-General Yates will detail six pieces of light artillery.

Brigadier-General Hall will detail the Eighth Regiment.

Brigadier-General Ewen will detail a regiment from the Fourth Brigade.

The detachment will be under the command of Brigadier-General Hall, and will form the line on the west side of the Fifth avenue, with the right resting on Fourteenth street, at half-past three o'clock precisely.

The officers of the division, not on duty with the detachment, will assemble on the same day, at half-past three o'clock, in full uniform, dismounted, with the usual badges of mourning, on the west side of Seventh avenue, south of Fourteenth street.

The line of march will be through Fourteenth street to Broadway, down Broadway to the City Hall, when the remains will be deposited in the Governor's room, under the charge of the Eighth Regiment, until the departure of the steamer on Saturday.

The Eighth Regiment is detailed as a special escort to the remains of Ex-President Monroe on Friday; and the Seventh Regiment as a special escort on Saturday, and until the mortal remains of the soldier and statesman are delivered to the authorities of his native State,

By order of

Major-General SANDFORD.

C. H. SANDFORD, Division Quarter-master.

A copy of the above order was placed on file by the direction of the Chairman.

A. S. Sullivan, one of the Members of the Committee of Virginians in New-York, being present, Alderman Adams asked him if he was desirous of being heard by the Committee. Mr. Sullivan stated that the Virginian Committee had obtained permission to deposit the re-

mains of Mr. Monroe in Grace Church, when they were removed from the cemetery.

One of the members of the Committee suggested that the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, would be more convenient for the military than Grace Church, and Mr. Sullivan therenpon promised to use his influence to have the use of it obtained, instead of that of Grace Church.

The Chairman stated, that as the names of the pall-bearers are now all known and approved by the Committee, it would be well for the Clerk to announce them. The following is, therefore, a complete list of the thirty-three pall-bearers who have been appointed :

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Isaac O. Barker,
Angustus Schell,	Joseph V. Varnum,
Gen. Richard Varick de Witt,	Thomas C. Fields,
Peter Cooper,	Howell L. Williams,
William F. Havemeyer,	Robert Blow,
Anthony Tiemann,	Major Henry Hill,
James Souter,	E. M. Greenway,
John Kelly, M.C.,	J. Watson Webb,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	John S. Giles.
Col. William M. Peyton,	Elijah F. Purdy,
John W. Avery,	Homer Franklin,
Reuben Withers,	James Leonard,
John W. Avery,	Andrew V. Stout,
George Wilkes,	Clarkson Crolius,
Elias F. De Forrest,	William M. Tweed,
Dr. James M. Minor,	Nelson G. Waterbury,
George H. Purser.	

The above list gives the name of every pall-bearer that will take part in the obsequies, including those appointed by the Committee of the Common Council, and the Committee of the New-York Virginians.

When the names were read, one of the members of the Committee offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That invitations be extended by this Committee to His Honor Mayor Tiemann, and the members of both branches of the

Common Council, the heads of departments, and the Board of Supervisors of this city, to assemble at the City Hall next Friday afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the funeral ceremonies attending the removal of the remains of President Monroe to Richmond.

The resolution was unanimously seconded and adopted. A motion directing that the pall-bearers be furnished with searfs, gloves, etc., was likewise adopted.

The Committee then adjourned their public meeting till to-day at four o'clock P.M., when it is expected that the programme will be completed.

The Committee then went into private session, after which they adjourned.

The Chairman stated that John Cochrane had been selected as the orator on the occasion of delivering the remains over into the hands of the authorities in Richmond, and that he has accepted the invitation. In their private session, the Committee also agreed to accept the invitation of the Virginian Committee, to accompany them on board the Jamestown to Richmond.

The Mayors and Common Councils of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, and the Officers of the Army and Navy, and all the Government Officials in New-York, to be invited to participate in the Obsequies—New-York City to be wrapt in Mourning.

The meeting commenced at four o'clock.

Alderman Adams asked the Clerk if he had any information to communicate.

The Secretary replied that Peter Cooper had come to the Mayor's office to inform him that the Cooper Institute would be placed at the disposal of the Committee next Friday, where he thought that the meeting of the pall-bearers, the judges, the heads of departments,

Mayor Tiemann, and the Common Council, together with the other city officials who may be invited to take part in the obsequies, might assemble, instead of at the City Hall.

The Committee now rescinded the motion which they had previously adopted inviting the above-mentioned dignitaries to meet at the City Hall, to take part in the approaching ceremonies, and adopted two motions instead of it, namely, one accepting the offer of Peter Cooper, and the other calling the meeting at the Cooper Institute at half-past two o'clock on Friday, instead of at the City Hall half an hour earlier.

A motion providing that a Committee of Reception be appointed to receive those to whom invitations are extended to meet at the Cooper Institute, was adopted, and a committee of three accordingly appointed.

A. S. Sullivan, of the Virginian Committee, stated that either the Church of the Annunciation or Grace Church, whichever was according to the desire of the Committee, could be obtained for depositing the remains of President Monroe in, when they are removed from the cemetery.

The Chairman of the Committee consulted with Brigadier-General Hall, who was present, as to which would be the most convenient for the military. The General was of opinion that one place would be of as much convenience for them as the other, and the Committee then decided to select the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street.

It was moved that all the regiments that will take part in the obsequies, be directed to send their standards to Mr. Wilson, the undertaker, within twenty-four hours, in order to have them draped in mourning.

The motion was carried.

The next motion was one to direct Police Superintendent Tallmadge to detail a sufficient police force to attend

at the ceremonies in this city—and this motion was also adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to provide refreshments for the standing guard at the City Hall that will have charge of the remains when they are removed from the church to that building.

A resolution directing that invitations be extended to the Mayors and Common Councils of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken to come to this city and take part in the obsequies of President Monroe, on the occasion of the removal of his remains, was offered and at once adopted unanimously.

The next resolution offered was one inviting the officers of the army and navy in this city and Brooklyn, and all the government officers, to participate in the funeral rites of President Monroe when they take place in New-York. Like the resolution which preceded it, this one was also unanimously adopted.

A resolution ordering that the masters of all the ships in the harbor and the proprietors of public buildings be requested to hoist their flags half-mast high, and that all the bells of the public buildings along the line of the procession be requested to be tolled, was likewise unanimously adopted.

One of the pall-bearers having resigned his office on account of not having it in his power to be in New-York when the ceremonies take place, James Harper was proposed to fill the vacancy, and he was approved by the Committee.

A. S. Sullivan here stated that a mass meeting of the New-York Virginians will take place this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and they would be happy to meet either the whole of the Committee, or any of them, that felt disposed to be present there during their meeting.

The Committee acknowledged this invitation, and then adjourned till the following afternoon.

The following were the orders which were promulgated by Col. Duryea, of the Seventh Regiment, for the government of the corps while discharging the duty for which its members had so nobly volunteered on the approaching occasion of the removal of President Monroe's remains. They were as follows:

7th Regiment New-York State Troops—National Guard.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 9.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 29th, 1858.

It having been resolved by a large majority of the members of this Regiment to proceed to Richmond, Va., as a Guard of Honor to the remains of the late President Monroe, the following orders, which will be rigidly enforced, are promulgated for the government of this corps:

This Regiment is directed to parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, gray trowsers, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon, on Saturday, July 3.

None but thoroughly-instructed soldiers will be allowed to go with the Regiment.

Line will be formed in Lafayette Place at 10 o'clock A.M.

Commandants of companies will direct the knapsacks to be packed with their effects; and in addition to the ordinary change of under-clothing, each man will provide himself with extra white trowsers and gloves, fatigue-dress and cap. No cumbersome baggage will be allowed, but each man may furnish himself with a valise, leather or carpet-bag, and each piece of baggage will be plainly marked with the name and number of the company. Citizen's clothing is strictly prohibited.

The Drum-Major will see that each member of the band and drum corps is provided with suitable change of linen, extra white trowsers and gloves, fatigue-dress, and preparations for cleaning brasses and belts.

All baggage, including officers' overcoats, will be sent on board steamship Eriesson, foot of Beach street, on Friday, the 2d of July, or not later than 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, under the direction of a non-commissioned officer from each company.

Captains will rigidly inspect the arms and equipments, and see that they are in perfect order, and are directed to supply each man with ten rounds of blank cartridge.

The ordnance officer will make a requisition for 300 rounds of blank ammunition for nine-pounders.

Lieutenant Wiekstead is appointed Officer of the Guard on board the ship; the guard will consist of one man from each company, and will mount with side arms only.

Arms will be so placed on board as to secure them from rust or injury, bayonets unfixed and in scabbard.

Smoking at all times will be prohibited between decks or in the cabins, nor will any lights be allowed, except such ship lights and lanterns as the master of the ship may direct, or those carried by the officer of the day, in the execution of his duty.

Quarter-master Winchester is directed to attend to all the details in relation to the transportation of the men. By order of

Wm. A. Pond, Adjutant.

Col. A. Duryea.

American Guard, 71st Regiment Light Infantry, N. Y. S. M.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

In pursuance of division and brigade orders, the officers and members of this Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, for parade, in full uniform, white trowsers, on Friday, July 2, at half past 2 o'clock P.M., to participate in the funeral solemnities of the late Ex-President Monroe.

The line will be formed at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely.

The field music will report to the Adjutant, at the armory.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, at the armory, dismounted, at half past 2 o'clock P.M. By order of

A. G. Demarest, Adjutant.

Col. A. S. Vosburgh.

Final Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—All the Public Offices to be closed—The Cutter Harriet Lane tendered to the Virginians by the Federal Government—The Programme of the Ceremonies to-day, etc.

The final meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, to perfect the arrangements for the removal of President Monroe's remains, was duly held. It took place on the evening of the 1st July, in the City Library Room, and was by no means the least interesting of their sessions.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to read any

communication that was addressed to him on the subject under consideration, or place the Committee in possession of any facts in relation to it that had come to his knowledge.

Mr. Scott remarked that no communication had been received by himself since the preceding meeting of the Committee, but he stated that he was in possession of one which had been addressed to Alderman Adams, the President of the Committee, by Collector Schell, which he considered it might be advisable to read.

Being requested to read the document, he did so, and it was thereupon discovered to be the following :

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Messrs. O. Jennings Wise and William Mumford, the Committee, etc., tendering them the use of the United States steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane for the purpose of having the remains of Ex-President Monroe removed from this city to Richmond, Virginia. With the hope that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury will be consistent with the arrangement of your Committee, and facilitate the object you have in view, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To THOMAS ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee.

The Clerk then read a copy of the communication which was addressed to Mr. Mumford, of the Virginia Committee, as it was forwarded by Collector Schell to the Chairman of the Committee, inclosed with the letter which we have just given, and which was as follows :

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have been instructed by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to offer you the use of the United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Ex-President Monroe from this city to Richmond, Virginia. Should you accept the use of this

vessel, Captain Faunce will be instructed to hold himself in readiness to receive on board the enter your committee, and such gentlemen as you may be pleased to invite, at such time and place as you may appoint.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Messrs. O. JENNINGS WISE and WILLIAM MUMFORD,
Committee, etc.

Alderman Adams, who had entered the room in the mean time, said, that he had met Mr. Wise during the forenoon of that day, and had a conversation with him in relation to the subject of the letters which were read. Mr. Wise was of opinion that the Committee of the Common Council had very little to do in reference to the matter, as they were the guests of the Committee from Virginia, having accepted their invitation to go with them to Richmond.

The Chairman thought, as the business they were considering was a national one, it might be very appropriate to go in a Government vessel.

A motion was made to refer the matter to a sub-committee, with power to make arrangements with the Virginia Committee, was lost, and this power was finally vested in the Chairman.

A resolution requesting all public offices and places of business to be closed at twelve o'clock, during the time the ceremonies are proceeding, was offered and adopted.

A resolution requesting the military that will escort the remains from the City Hall to the steamboat, on the occasion of their departure from this city, to assemble at the City Hall, on the morning of the 3d July, at half-past ten o'clock, was the last one submitted, and it was also adopted.

On motion, the Committee then adjourned, to meet at the Cooper Institute at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d July.

The Joint Committee of Arrangements, before sepa-

rating reported a complete plan of proceedings for observing the obsequies on the 2d July, as follows :

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

In honor of the memory of
JAMES MONROE,
Fifth President of the United States,
On the occasion of the removal of his remains
From New-York to Virginia,
Under the direction of the municipal authorities of
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council of the city of New-York to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late President James Monroe from the city of New-York to Richmond, the capital of Virginia, his native State, have adopted the following programme of arrangements for the occasion :

The arrangements of the day will be under the command of Brigadier-General William Hall.

The procession will move from the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, at four o'clock precisely, and will proceed thence through Fourteenth street to Broadway, and down Broadway to and around the Park, and thence through the East gate to the City Hall, in the following order :

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Detachments of the
First Division New-York State Militia,
Under the command of
Brigadier - General Hall,
As follows:
Troop of Cavalry of Third Regiment,
Under the command of Captain Buke.
Band.
Seventy-first Regiment,
Under the command of Colonel Vosburgh.
Twelfth Regiment,
Under the command of Colonel John S. Cocks.
Fourth Regiment,
Under the command of Colonel Hinkin.

Troop of Cavalry of Third Regiment,
Under the command of Captain Berser.

Eighth Regiment
Under the command of Colonel Lyons,
as a
Guard of Honor.
Officiating Clergymen.
Orator of the day.

Troop. of Cavalry Capt. J. M. Varian, Leading their Horses	Funeral Car, Drawn by Six Gray Horses led By Grooms,	Troop of Cavalry Capt. J. M. Varian, Leading their Horses
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The following pall-bearers, in barouches :

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	William F. Havemeyer,
Peter Cooper,	James T. Souter,
Augustus Schell,	Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Anthony Tiemann,	Col. William M. Peyton,
John Kelly, M.C.,	John W. Avery,
Reuben Withers,	Elias T. DeForest,
George Wilkes,	Isaac O. Barker,
Dr. James M. Minor,	James Harper,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Thomas C. Fields,
Howell L. Williams,	Benjamin F. Camp,
Edward M. Greenway,	J. Watson Webb,
John S. Giles,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Robert Blow,	Maj. Henry H. Hill, U.S.A.,
Homer Franklin,	James Leonard,
Andrew V. Stout,	Clarkson Crolius,
William M. Tweed,	Nelson J. Waterbury,
Gen. Richard Varick DeWitt,	George H. Purser.

Relatives of the family.

Virginians and their descendants,
Residents of the City of New-York.

Committee from the
State of Virginia.

Ex-Presidents of the United States,
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, and
Newark.

Common Council of the City of New-York, in the following order :

The Board of Aldermen,
Preceeded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their
President, with their staves of office.

The Board of Councilmen,
Preceeded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their
President, with their staves of office.

Officers of both Boards.

Heads of Departments of the City Government,
Governors of the Almshouse.

Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York,
with their officers.

Officers of the City Government.

Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, with their Officers.
Common Council of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark, with their
Officers.

His Excellency Governor King and Suite.

Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

Heads of Departments of the State.

Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States and Officers not on duty.

Majors General Sandford and Duryea of the First and Second Divi-
sions New-York State Troops.

Officers of the Army of the United States.

Officers of the Navy of the United States.

Civil Officers of the Navy Yard.

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

Judges of the United States,

State and City Courts.

Ex-Governors and Heads of Departments of the State.

Ex-Members of Congress and of the State Legislature.

Ex-Mayors, Ex-Aldermen, Assistants and Council-
men of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn,

Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark.

United States District Attorney and his Officers.

District Attorney, his Assistant and Officers.

Members of the Bar.

Members of the Press.

Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, and Deputies of the City of New-York,
with their staves of Office.

Register, County Clerk, and Coroners of the City and County
of New-York, with their Officers.

Police Magistrates with staves.
Clerks of District and Police Courts.
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York,
with his Deputies and other Officers.
Collector of the Port of New-York, with the Clerks
and other Officers of his Department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, with the Officers connected with their
Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his
Assistant, Secretary, and Clerks.
Board of Education of the City of New-York,
preceded by its President and Clerks.
President, Trustees, Faculty, and Students of Columbia
College.
President, Council, Faculty, and Students of the University of
New-York.
President, Faculty, and Students of the Free Academy of
the City of New-York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York.
Commissioners of Police.
President and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department.
Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York.
Chief and Assistant Engineers.
Foremen, Assistant Foremen, and other Officers of the Fire
Departments of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn,
Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark.
Band.
Veterans of 1812, under command of Colonel Raymond.
Veterans of 1812, under command of Col. Jones.
Presidents and other Officers of the several Benevolent Societies of
New-York.
Presidents, Officers, and Members of the several Literary
Societies of the City of New-York.
American Institute.
Chamber of Commerce.
Masters, Wardens, and Harbor Masters of the Port of New-
York.
Pilots of the Port of New-York.
Masters of vessels in the Port of New-York.
Citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark,
and other places.

The societies, associations, and other bodies are requested to appear in the order presented.

Such societies, associations, and bodies as have not yet reported, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves.

The detachments of New-York State Militia will assemble at three o'clock precisely, at the following places, preparatory to being brought into column:

The detachments of militia in First Avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.

The Majors, General, and officers of the First and Second Divisions, officers of the Army and Navy, on west side Seventh Avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.

Officiating clergymen, orator of the day, clergy and pall-bearers, in the Cooper Institute; Mayors of the several cities, Ex-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Common Council of New-York and other cities, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Heads of Departments, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Senators and Members of Congress of the United States, Society of Cincinnati, Ex-Mayors, Ex-Members of the Common Council, Judges of the Courts, District Attorneys, Member of the Bar, and other officers and bodies mentioned, at the Cooper Institute, and will then proceed to form line in Seventh Avenue, left resting on Fourteenth street.

The troops of the United States stationed in this harbor, and the government vessels in port, are requested to fire minute-guns from three o'clock till sunset.

The owners and masters of the harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are requested to display their colors and flags at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

The several persons having the charge of the church and fire alarm bells in the city, are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of four o'clock P.M. until the close of the procession.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

They are also requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass after the hour of half past three o'clock P.M.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee in this respect.

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

The carriages for the use of the pall-bearers and Society of the Cincinnati will be under the direction of William H. Stephens, first Marshal of the city.

On the procession arriving at the City Hall, the remains of the deceased statesman and patriot will be deposited in the Governor's room, where they will be in charge of the Eighth Regiment, as a guard of honor, until the next day, Saturday, when they will be removed at ten o'clock A.M. to the steamer Jamestown, under the escort of the Seventh Regiment National Guard as a guard of honor.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,	{	Committee on part on the Board of Aldermen.
MICHAEL MURRAY,		
MICHAEL TUOMEY,		
JOHN LYNES,		
JAMES OWENS,		
CHARLES H. HASWELL,	{	Committee on part of the Board of Coun- cilmen.
THOMAS A. DUNN,		
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,		
CHARLES G. CORNELL,		
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,		

WASHINGTON GREYS.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE MILITIA, }
NEW-YORK, 1858. }

This regiment will parade on Friday, July 2d, in full uniform, (white pantaloons,) as guard of honor to the remains of the late Ex-President of the United States, James Monroe. The line will be formed in the City Arsenal at two o'clock P.M. The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm. The Quarter-Master will cause the regimental colors to be shrouded. The band will report to the Adjutant at the Arsenal at a quarter before two o'clock, with their drums shrouded.

O. F. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

Obsequies in Honor of the Remains of James Monroe, in the City of New-York, July 2d, 1858—Grand Civic and Military Procession—Exhumation of the Body.

SCENES IN THE MORNING.

The weather was favorable, not too warm, the thermometer ranging from eighty to eighty-six only, and a very light breeze blowing from the west, while the sky was somewhat overcast. At sun-rise, the national and city colors were displayed at half-mast from the City Hall, Custom House, Assay Office, Merchants' Exchange, Revenue Office, United States Forts in the harbor, and all the principal hotels and public buildings. The ships in the harbor and at the docks also made a fine display of bunting, nearly all of them having the national colors at half-mast, with their private signals and pilot flags at half-mast. Similar honors were paid to the memory of the Ex-President in Brooklyn and Jersey-City, where, upon the public buildings, and all the ships at the docks, flags were displayed at half-mast.

EXHUMATION OF THE REMAINS.

The ceremony of removing the remains of Mr. Monroe from the tomb in the Marble Cemetery, where they had reposed for twenty-seven years, was performed at an early hour on Friday morning, in the presence of Ald. Adams, of New-York, Chairman of the Joint Committee on their removal. Wm. Mumford and O. Jennings Wise, Committee from the State of Virginia; Chapman J. Leigh, Robert Blow, Maj. Hill, Gen. Wheat, Wm. N. Bell, Wm. H. Price, Dr. W. Banks, and Dr. Jones, a delegation from the Virginians resident in New-York; S. L. Gouverneur, and Col. James Monroe, relatives of the deceased; Ex-Alperman Crolius, Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Mariners' Savings Institution, his daughter, Miss Smith, and a few others. The hour for exhumation was, for obvious reasons, kept

secret, and even the members of the press were generally not notified — it being understood that some of the relatives of the deceased were averse to any notoriety on the subject. At the cemetery, at half-past four o'clock, there was then no stir whatever. A solitary carriage was standing in front of the gate—the driver peering listlessly in among the silent dead. This carriage belonged to Alderman Adams, who was promptly present, and in waiting to receive all those in whose presence the coffin was to be raised.

At ten minutes before five, Messrs. Mumford and Wise, and Mr. Leigh, arrived, and, with Ald. Adams, proceeded to the vault. It is situated near the head of one of the four parallel walks, and at the centre of the cemetery. It was open, and the coffin of the Ex-President was placed in such a position as to be easily taken into the recess in front of the door. The coffin was in excellent preservation, the only decay visible being the wearing away of the bright polish of the mahogany. Three other coffins, supposed to contain the ashes of Robert Tillotson and members of his family, were within, and appeared to be also in a good state of preservation. Immediately over the vault proper was a slab, on which was the inscription: "James Monroe : Robert Tillotson. Vault No. 147." Between this and the next vault at the east of it, is planted a beautiful white rose tree, in full flower, whose fragrance sent out an odor strongly contrasting with the damp smell of the vault from which some of those present had just emerged.

At a quarter past five o'clock, the undertaker, Mr. Henry Wilson, and his assistants, arrived with the hearse. The coffin, which was to receive the remains, was then taken from the hearse, and placed beside the vault, where the lid was unscrewed, and the coffin made ready. When all was prepared, the word was given, the coffin was raised slowly, and all that was left of the body of James

Monroe was once more placed upon the surface of the earth. The coffin was then placed in the one prepared to receive it, the lid of the latter was again screwed down, and the whole, covered with a black pall, was conveyed to the hearse.

REMOVAL TO THE CHURCH.

The procession moved along Second street into Broadway, up Broadway to West-Fourteenth street, and along West-Fourteenth street to the Church of the Annunciation, (Rev. Dr. Seabury,) where it halted opposite the Church, and near the house of Mr. Douglas and Mrs. Cruger. The coffin was then removed from the hearse, and after being carried into the Church, was placed at the foot of the eastern aisle, upon a temporary platform erected for the purpose, where it was left, the Church being closed, and one or two police officers remaining on duty, in order to prevent the access of any person, without the permission of those who had the remains in charge.

So quietly was every thing done, that it is questionable whether twenty individuals in the city, exclusive of the authorities, and those on the ground, were aware of the removal. As the procession proceeded up Broadway, it was met by the few people in motion, who scarcely glanced at the hearse, which contained the dust of the fifth President of the United States, all, no doubt, believing it to be an ordinary funeral. At the gate of the Cemetery, about twenty persons had collected. After the coffin was deposited in the Church, some of the gentlemen present entered the house of Mrs. Cruger for a short time, and in a few moments after, the party departed.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

From noon up to four o'clock and after, crowds of people kept pouring into West-Fourteenth street, and in

the direction of the Church of the Annunciation, where the coffin was deposited. From Broadway to the Church, the sidewalks were lined with persons of both sexes, and of all ages; while platoons of policemen from the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and fifteenth precincts stood in open order along the streets, keeping back the crowd; there were also at the Church the Deputy Superintendent, and platoons of men from the ninth, fifteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth precincts.

About three o'clock, permission was granted for the citizens assembled to enter and view the coffin, and it was calculated that about ten thousand persons, exclusive of boys and girls of all ages, availed themselves of this privilege. They passed in at the door of the eastern aisle, and retired by that of the western. The patientee of the old sexton, Mr. Brown, was pretty well tried on this occasion, the time being so limited that he was compelled to give pretty broad hints to those who were loitering, to move on. Some would stoop low to read the inscription on the plate, when he would exclaim: "Pass on, pass on, my friend, you can read it to-morrow." A visitor, being about to read it with his spectacles on, he said: "Seventy-four years of age, my man, mind that; and who knows but you'll remember it all your life!" Then turning to a friend, he remarked: "I was told something like that when I was a boy, and I remember it yet." Another visitor went to read it without spectacles, when the Sexton requested him to put them on, but in order to save him the trouble, said: "Seventy-four years of age, and his name is James Monroe; he died 4th of July, 1831; So now you have it without any trouble." At length a very old lady, dressed in mourning, was observed by the argus-eyed sexton to come the second time, weeping bitterly. Mr. Brown immediately said: "Pass on, ma'am, pass on; you have been here before."

Old Lady: "Yes, I have; an' I'd like to see it over and over again; it is dearer to me nor to you."

After the crowd had poured in and out for over an hour, the Committee entered, and the coffin was taken out, under their direction, and placed in the hearse.

PREPARING FOR THE OBSEQUIES.

About noon, on Friday, the City Hall began to thin of its wonted attendance of Aldermen, Councilmen, *attachés*, and the host of frequenters who are to be seen there from day to day. The ceremony which was about to take place in the upper part of the city, incident to the occasion, no doubt drew them up town. By two o'clock all within and about the building was still, so far as the departmental character was concerned, save that the usual number of *gamins*, shoeless and many hatless, kept scampering around, determined to attain a preëmptive title to a favorable position from which to observe the procession.

At three o'clock, many of the warehouses down town were closed, and minute-guns commenced firing from all the prominent stations in the harbor, the firing continuing until sundown from very heavy cannon.

At four o'clock all the fire-bells and many of the church bells commenced tolling, and tolled four strokes a minute until the arrival of the coffin at the City Hall. The effect was very solemn.

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The joint Committee of the Common Council, which adjourned on Thursday evening, to meet on Friday in the Cooper Institute, reassembled in the large basement hall of that building, at half-past two P.M. The Committee were apprised, through their Chairman, that Messrs. Mumford and Wise, (the delegation from Virginia,) owing to the late day at which the tender of the United States cutter, *Harriet Lane*, had been made, had been compelled to decline the use of her on this occasion. The Committee, feeling themselves to be entirely in the

hands of those gentlemen, as their invited guests, of course entirely acquiesced in the conclusion arrived at. The following letter, from Mr. Wise, was read, in reply to the letter of the Collector of the Port, tendering, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, the use of a Revenue Cutter to convey Mr. Monroe's remains to Virginia :

NEW-YORK HOTEL, July 2, 1858.

HON. AUG. SCHELL, Collector, etc.

MY DEAR SIR : On receipt of your letter of yesterday, my colleague and myself consulted with the members of other committees, as well as with the agent of the Richmond Line of Steamers, with regard to the offer made by yourself, under the instructions of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, tendering the use of the Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane for the removal of the remains of Ex-President Monroe.

We have both been very desirous of accepting this offer, deeming it especially appropriate that a national ship should be employed. But we find that it is made too late to effect a change in our previous arrangements, without very great inconvenience to the guests of the State of Virginia, and even loss to the owners of the Jamestown, whose offer we accepted a month ago.

Be pleased to convey to the Secretary of the Treasury our high appreciation of his tender of the Harriet Lane, as well as our sincere regret that circumstances oblige us to decline the same.

Major Mumford joins me in a grateful acknowledgment of the kind courtesy and promptitude with which you have conveyed to us the wishes of the Secretary on this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. JENNINGS WISE.

Shortly after the arrival of his Honor the Mayor, the members of the Committee, and some few of the invited guests, they were shown over the building by Peter Cooper, Esq., and expressed themselves much pleased with the plan and arrangement of the whole structure. The large hall in the basement called forth much commendation by reason of its size, accommodation, and acoustic qualities.

By the time the Mayor and party had returned to the Hall, a number of members of the Common Council, pall-bearers, Virginia residents of the city, invited guests and others, had assembled. Among those present were Anthony Tiemann, (the venerable father of the Mayor,) A. V. Stout, J. W. Webb, Major Hill, U.S.A.; the Chevalier Guiseppe Bertinatti, *Chargé d'Affaires* from Sardinia, Consul-General at New-York; J. C. Zimmerman, Consul for the Netherlands; Lieutenant Drake, U.S.A., (representing Major Cady and the officers at Fort Columbus, who were absent on account of pressing official engagements;) Lieutenant Robert B. Bell, U.S.N.; Professor Webster, of the Free Academy; Rev. Drs. Spring, Price, Armitage, and Dean, Ambrose Kingsland, (Ex-Mayor;) John Cochrane, M.C.; John Kelly, M.C.; Messrs. William Mumford and O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Committee: Colonel W. M. Peyton, Samuel Governeur and Son, James Monroe, Jr., Dr. Monroe Minor, Thomas Stillman, General Nye, Dr. McNair, and E. D. Connery.

The members of the Joint Committee of the Common Council were distinguished by handsome rosettes of black and white silk ribbon, with rich silver tassels; the other members of the Board, and gentlemen invited to attend, wore the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm. The pall-bearers were all dressed in black, and were habited in the customary funeral scarf and shoulder-knot, which were also furnished to the clergymen who had been invited.

The resident Virginians of the metropolis mustered in large numbers. Among them were :

Dr. William Banks,	J. M. Price,
R. P. Waller,	William F. Gray,
D. B. Kirby,	E. H. Greenway,
Dr. F. D. Cunningham,	R. H. Mosely,
Dr. A. Tinsley,	D. H. Doggett,
J. W. Crayer,	Francis J. Branda,

William H. Harris,	G. W. Butler,
B. F. Jones,	George M. Lumby,
William F. Massey,	S. R. A. N. Stanberry,
Thomas W. Gibson,	Dr. George B. Wallace,
N. P. Woodruff,	A. Jones,
Benjamin Hunt,	Captain J. D. Williamson,
Benjamin Hart,	Colonel Thomas Patterson,
James S. Glassell,	N. M. Davis,
James T. Pace,	S. R. Burkolder,
Charles N. Reed,	N. Daniels,
J. D. Williamson,	James H. Gray,
J. J. Wising,	James Robinson,
E. W. Benton,	C. A. Colquitt,
Thomas C. Woodward,	John B. Benton,
C. E. Hunt,	Joseph J. Benton,
R. M. Kirby,	William N. Bell,
James Doneghan,	E. Jones, M.D.,
Patrick H. Butler,	G. H. Swords, Jr.,
B. A. Lavender, Jr.,	D. P. Faekler,
D. A. Serymser,	George M. Williams,
A. M. Adams,	Jesse C. Conor,
Udolpho Wolfe,	W. G. Adams,
J. E. Robertson,	James Serymser,
W. L. Shepherd,	Hudson G. Wolfe,
M. D. Stanley,	J. E. Snodgrass,
C. H. Bosher,	William H. Doggett,
R. H. Moody,	Augustus Branda,
S. Snodgrass,	Louis G. Branda,
B. Dennis, M.D.,	C. W. Morfitt,
A. R. Wood,	Wesley W. Jones,
Joseph Mosbey, M.D.,	C. J. Leigh,
Henry Street,	A. S. Sullivan,
H. M. Cohen, M.D.,	Dexter Otey,
D. Gray,	John P. Early,
James A. Patterson,	D. P. C. Peters,
Thomas Perkins,	George W. Butler,
H. A. T. Grombly,	George M. Gormly,
J. K. Rhinehart,	W. A. Read,
Thomas R. Jones,	Henry A. Walker,
William Farley Gray,	R. M. Davis,
William H. Price,	Lieut. Reel, U.S.N.,
James Strait,	General Wheat,
Capt. Drake, U.S.A.,	

When the time had arrived and passed when it was necessary that all should repair to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, (whither the remains had been conveyed,) Dexter Otey, Esq., who acted as Marshal for the Virginians, in place of Mr. Campbell, who was unable to attend, formed them into procession two deep, and they then marched on foot from the Institute to the Church. Each member was furnished with a badge, which was worn on the left breast, a description of which has been previously given in our account of the meeting of the Virginians resident in New-York.

The Mayor followed the Virginians in an open barouche, bearing with him his mace of office shrouded in erape. In the carriage with His Honor were Peter Cooper, Esq., General J. W. Webb, and Hon. John Cochrane.

The pall-bearers and relatives of the family succeeded, and then came the delegation from Virginia, Messrs. Mumford and O. J. Wise. The Aldermen and Members of the Common Councils of this and the sister cities, who were in attendance, followed; and the members of the Joint Committee brought up the rear of the procession, which then wended its way at a slow pace for the sacred edifice wherein lay the ashes of the illustrious dead.

The best of order was preserved by Captain Hart and his men, aided by several of the officers from the Mayor's squad.

FORMATION OF THE DIVISION DETACHMENT.

At a quarter-past four the military formed on the west side of the Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, in the following order: Washington Grey Troop, Captain J. M. Varian, sixty men; Washington Brass Band, forty pieces; Washington Greys, 8th Regiment, Colonel Lyons, two hundred and forty men; Companies B and C of the 4th Regiment, with six pieces of light

artillery, with seventy-two men, under the command of Captain Diehl; Troop B, 3d Regiment, Huzzars, Captain A. Byser, twenty-three men; Troop A, 3d Regiment, Huzzars, Captain Buke, fifty-four men; Drum Corps, 71st Regiment; Engineer Corps, 71st Regiment; Dodworth's Band, forty pieces; 71st Regiment American Guard, Colonel Vosburgh, two hundred and seventy-five men. The line was formed at a quarter-past four o'clock, by Acting Brigade-Major Harriott, and the troops were reviewed by Brigadier-General William Hall. The detachment was then flanked to the right, and filed down Fourteenth street to take the assigned places in the funeral *cortége*.

THE PROCESSION.

The hearse was of glass and decorated with fourteen plumes of black and white feathers, draped in mourning; it was drawn by eight grey horses, with black fly-nets, and black and white plumes and black tassels; the coffin was visible to all as it passed.

The funeral procession then formed as follows, and moved off at a quarter to 5 o'clock:

Sergt. Waterbury, commanding twenty Policemen.

The Military in reverse order.

General Hall's Staff.

Dodworth's Band.

Drummers 71st Regiment.

71st Regt. American Guard, under command of Colonel Vosburgh,
colors draped in mourning.

Two Troops of Hussars (3d Regt.) in three platoons, namely:

Troop A, Captain Buke.

Troop B, Captain Byser.

Detachment of the 4th Regt. of Artillery.

Six Guns covered with crape, under command of Colonel Hinken.
Washington Band.

8th Regiment, under command of Col. Lyons, with arms reversed,
and colors draped in mourning.

Guard of Honor.

Troop
of
Cavalry,
Capt. J. M. Varian,
Leading
Their Horses.

Funeral
Car,
Drawn by
Eight
Grey Horses
led
By Grooms.

Guard of Honor.

Troop
of
Cavalry,
Capt. J. M. Varian,
Leading
Their Horses.

CLERGY IN A CARRIAGE.

Rev. Dr. Spring,
Rev. Dr. Armitage,

Rev. Dr. Price,
Rev. Mr. Dean.

PALL-BEARERS IN CARRIAGES.

First Carriage.

His Honor the Mayor of New-
York,
General Peyton, of Va.,

Hon. John Coehrane, M.C., Ora-
tor of the Day,
Peter Cooper.

Second Carriage.

Mr. Anthony Tiemann, (father
of Mayor of New-York,)
Hon. Aug. Schell, Collector,

Ex-Mayor Ambrose C. Kings-
land,
J. S. Giles, Treas. Fire D'pt.

Third Carriage.

Hon. John Kelly, M.C.,
Capt. Leonard,

Gen. J. Watson Webb,
Geo. Wilkes.

Fourth Carriage.

Edward M. Greenway, Esq., Va.,
J. T. Soutter, Esq.,

Reuben Withers, Esq., Va.,
Howell L. Williams, Esq.

Fifth Carriage.

George H. Purser, Esq.,
Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq.,

Thomas C. Fields, Esq.,
John W. Avery, Esq.

Sixth Carriage.

Elias T. DeForest, Esq.,
Capt. John R. Garland, Va.,

Harvey De Witt, President
Cineinnati Society,
Dr. James Monroe Minor, Va.

Seventh Carriage.

Hon. Moses Bigelow, Mayor of
Newark,

Joseph B. Varnum Esq., Va.,
Major Hill, U.S.A., Va.,
Robert Blow, Esq., Va.

Eighth Carriage.

Ex-Mayor Harper,	A. V. Stout, Esq.,
Homer Franklin, Esq.,	Hon. Clarkson Crolius.

Ninth Carriage.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer,	Isaae O. Barker, Esq.,
Benj. F. Camp, Esq.,	Elijah F. Purdy, Esq.

Tenth Carriage.

O. Jennings Wise, Esq., Va.,	William Mumford, Esq., Va.,
Colonel Leigh, Va.,	Chas. G. Cornell, N. Y.

Relatives of the family.

Two hundred Virginians two and two, on foot, including two neatly dressed and likely boys who marched in column near the head of the line.

Members of the Committee of the Common Council, in three Carriages.

Society of the Cineinnati, with badges.

Officers of the United States Army,

Col. Dimick,	Lieut. Vineant,
Lieut. Craig,	Lieut. Dearing,
Adjutant Haines,	Dr. Bailey.

Officers of the Militia.

Major-General Sandford and Staff.

Colonel Henry Sandford,	Colonel Morell,
Colonel Meade,	Major Bilby,
Major H. Thomas,	Lieut. James Foster,
	Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Brigadier-General Speer and Staff.

Major John S. Lawrence,	Major D. W. Wainwright,
Capt. Kirby,	Capt. Darling,
Capt. Van Nest,	Capt. Headly.

Officers of Third Brigade not on duty,

Major Anthon, Judge Advocate, acting Aid,

Major Harriot, Quarter-master and acting Brig. Major,	Capt. William B. Eager, Paymaster,
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Brigadier-General Ewen,	Brigadier-General Woodhull.
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Col. Smith, 13th Regiment (Brooklyn) and Staff.

Two hundred Line and Staff Officers of the 1st and 2d Divisions, four abreast.

Twenty-eight of the Veterans of 1812 (on foot,) under the command of Colonel Raymond, colors draped in mourning.

Forty carriages containing the remainder of the Veterans, making in all one hundred and one, which number, by a strange coincidence, corresponds with the number of years since deceased was born.

Several carriages containing City Officers, including Coroner Conney, the Mayor's Clerks, City Marshal, etc., etc.

MOVEMENT OF THE PROCESSION.

Though 4 o'clock P.M. was the hour fixed for the procession to start from the Church of the Annunciation, it was some time after that before all was in readiness. For an hour previously, Fourteenth street, from Broadway to the Church where the honored remains lay, was lined on both sides with thousands of curious spectators. In the immediate vicinity of the Church, the throng along the sidewalk was dense, almost to impenetrability. The crowd around the Church continued to gather till 4 o'clock, when the bell of the Church commenced tolling, its solemn peals being answered by other bells all over the city.

At length the military, who were to lead the procession, came in sight, moving from the Fifth Avenue, the Washington Greys leading. The line was soon formed, and the cortege started down Fourteenth street for Broadway, to the beating of muffled drums from the 71st Regiment. The whole line of march was through an unbroken mass of curious and excited humanity. The windows, the tops of houses, the sidewalks, the trees, the door-steps, and door-yards, every available spot along the line of march, from which the least sight could be had, were alive with humanity. Piazzas, balconies, and windows were every where blockaded with masses of men, women, and children. Business seemed universally suspended. On reaching the corner of East-Fourteenth street and Broadway, the procession marched through crowds of spectators on every side, and in all directions. Every where down Broadway was manifest the same uni-

versal curiosity. The sidewalks on both sides of the way, including those on the cross-streets, were thronged, and vehicles of every description were resting from their labors in long disorder. The national flag drooped at half-mast from the various public buildings. On the upper corner of both sides of Broome street, the buildings were handsomely draped in mourning. The procession passed down to and around the lower end of the Park, through Park Row to and through the east gate.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The route of the procession was through Fourteenth street and Broadway, around the lower end of the Park, entering at the east gate. From Seventh Avenue to Broadway, every standpoint in Fourteenth street seemed to be filled with men, women, and children, clear out to the curbstone. Vehicles of every description, loaded with spectators, crowded the side-streets, while every window supplied its quota of gazers. To say that Broadway was lined with spectators, would give but a faint idea of the numbers congregated in that street, so numerous was the crowd in the street, windows, on brick piles, awning-posts, house-tops, and vehicles at the cross-streets. The presence of appropriate mourning drapery to the buildings was not as general as might be wished, though a few bore testimony to their respect for the illustrious dead in this way.

Niblo's Theatre was festooned at the entrance with white and black muslin drapery, surrounding a transparency on which was the inscription:

AFTER LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER HE SLEEPS WELL.

On the north-east corner of Broome street the building was entirely draped in black and white muslin, hung in festoons, with rosettes. In front of the centre of the second story was an imitation of a marble monument, with the inscription on the front:

JAMES MONROE,
OF VIRGINIA,
Died 4th July, 1831, Aged 74 Years.

On one side,

JAMES MONROE.

And on the other,

WE CHERISH HIS MEMORY.

The building on the opposite north-east corner was likewise hung with festoons of white and black muslin.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Carpenter had stationed all along the line detachments from the Fifteenth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixth, Third, and Second wards to protect the line from the pressure of the crowd, and altogether there were about two hundred policemen detailed for special duty with reference to the procession.

THE SCENE IN THE PARK.

As at the other points of interest, the crowd commenced early to gather in and near the Park, and it was with no little difficulty that at the appropriate time Capt. Walling, who had charge of the police arrangements here, could clear the required space in front of the Hall for the operations of the military. As usual, unmindful of the injunction, "Keep off the grass," the choice green spots were covered with busy feet; the trees fairly groaned with the weight of adventurous men and boys, while the City Hall presented knots of heads at every window, and crowds on the balcony, roof and stoops, the latter of whom seemed often to threaten the safety of Mayor Wood's chain, which kept them from entering the open space leading into the Hall. After hours of impatient waiting, the announcement was at last made, "They are coming," and soon the sound of muffled music, and the measured clashing of military accoutrements denoted that such was the fact. It was now after half-past five, and it

was nearly six o'clock before the head of the procession had marched round the lower end of the Park and entered the east gate. The Seventy-first Regiment entered first, twelve front and in two ranks, by companies, and wheeling right into line, facing the City Hall. Then marching by the right about face, they took up a position facing the City Hall on the opposite side of the square, with a troop of cavalry on their right. The balance of the military formed in open order along Park Row, and the Eighth Regiment marched through with reversed arms and measured tread, countermarching and coming up in file back. Next followed the hearse, surrounded by the Washington Greys, leading their horses, the hearse stopping immediately in front of the entrance. The carriages containing the pall-bearers then drove up, and alighted, entered the Hall, and formed in open order in the passage leading to the Governor's Room, to receive the body. Here some delay occurred, and they were kept waiting for some time, until finally the coffin was taken from the hearse and carried into the Hall, the pall-bearers marching at its side, preceding and behind it, to the Governor's Room, followed by the procession of Virginians. Here it was placed on stools provided for the purpose, and the pall-bearers gathered in a semi-circle around it, closely pressed by the people, who had been previously admitted to the room. Here they stood for some time, no one seeming to know what to do next, when, after consultation with Alderman Adams, Mayor Tiemann spoke as follows:

By the arrangements of the Committee, the remains will now be taken charge of by the Guard of Honor. As they are marching in, the company present will be dismissed.

The pall-bearers then departed, and the crowd about the coffin now became so great, and the curiosity to see it so intense, that the room had to be cleared to give the Guard a chance to move. The rest of the military were dismissed about a quarter-past seven. Company C, of the

Eighth Regiment, Capt. Burger, was detailed to stand guard over the body during the night, and several vacancies were promptly filled by volunteers from other companies in the Regiment. There were ten men on guard for two hours, when they were relieved for four hours, and so on through the night. Next morning they were relieved by Company F, who took charge of the remains until the Seventh Regiment appeared.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 3d JULY.

Next morning, about half-past ten, the remains were escorted to the steamer Jamestown by the Seventh Regiment, where they were formally delivered to the Committee of Virginians, by John Cochrane, on behalf of the city. The Seventh Regiment then embarked on the steamer Eriesson, which they had chartered, for Richmond. The Committee of the Virginians and the Common Council, and a guard of twenty of the Seventh Regiment, under command of Lieutenants W. R. Harrison and G. W. Turnbull, accompanied the remains on the Jamestown.

SUN-STROKE IN THE PROCESSION.

The only accident which occurred to mar the proceedings was that one of the color-bearers of the Eighth Regiment was sun-struck while in line, and had to be taken home.

During the moving of the procession minute-guns were fired from the Navy Yard, Fort Hamilton, and other naval stations, and numbers of city bells pealed forth the funeral toll.

TEN O'CLOCK P.M.

The City Hall was brilliantly lighted, and the Governor's Room was thrown open to the public. Numbers of our citizens and strangers availed themselves of the opportunity to pay a tribute of respect to Monroe's mem-

ory. The Eighth Regiment were on guard, and were very courteous to strangers. The Hall remained open during the night.

**THE REMAINS OF MONROE HONORED BY A SALUTE
FROM THE PERSIA.**

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, gave notice that a salute would be fired by her on the occasion of the sailing of the steamer Jamestown, in honor of the departure of the remains of President Monroe for Richmond.

The Remains removed from the City Hall to the Steamer Jamestown—Parade of the Seventh Regiment—Five Thousand Persons witness their Departure on board the Ericsson—The Remains delivered to the Virginian Committee on board the Jamestown—Addresses of Hon. John Cochrane, Mr. O. Jennings Wise, and Mayor Tiemann—Scenes on the Docks, etc.

In pursuance of the arrangements of the Committee, the National Guard formed in Lafayette Place, on the morning of the 3d July, at ten o'clock. There was a large concourse of people present from an early hour, and several fashionably-dressed ladies occupied prominent places, where a view of the parade could be had. Owing to some unaccountable delay, however, the formation of the Regiment did not take place until near eleven o'clock. The men were attired in full uniform—gray pantaloons, and knapsacks. The colors were shrouded with crape, and the drums were also covered with black. The Regiment paraded to the number of five hundred and sixteen officers and men. The following comprised the field and staff:

Colonel Duryea,.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Lefferts,.....	1
Major Crawford,.....	1
Adjutant Pond,.....	1
Captain of Engineers Launitz,.....	1
Pay-Master Carpenter,.....	1
Quarter-master Winchester,.....	1

Ordinance Officer Dros,	1
Aid—Captain Cragin,	1
Troop of Horse,	30
Company 1—Captain Bensel,	50
Company 2—Captain Shaler,	54
Company 3—Captain Price,	51
Company 4—Captain Riblet,	48
Company 5—Captain Speaight,	52
Company 6—Captain Nevers,	54
Company 7—Captain Monroe,	51
Company 8—Brevet-Colonel Shumway,	48
Company—(Engineers).	7
Drummers,	17
Band,	45

The regiment presented a fine appearance, and elicited warm marks of approbation from all present, including Mr. O. Jennings Wise, Mr. Mumford, Colonel Peyton, and other Virginia gentlemen, who were early on the ground. The Regiment, shortly after eleven o'clock, broke into column by companies, and marched down Great Jones street. Broadway presented a very animated appearance, and, as on the previous day, was densely crowded. The windows and balconies of the hotels, stores, private houses, and unfinished buildings, were also filled with spectators, who, however, maintained that decorum which the occasion demanded. Some of the establishments on the line of march were draped in mourning. The stores at the corners of Broome street, and the mourning store, 579 Broadway, were handsomely festooned with white and black crape. One of the stores exhibited a monument with the following inscription :

J A M E S M O N R O E,
OF VIRGINIA,
D I E D F O U R T H J U L Y , 1 8 3 1 .
A G E D 7 4 Y E A R S .

As the Regiment proceeded, the crowd increased, and by the time it reached the Park, there could not have been less than five or six thousand persons present.

THE CITY HALL.

From an early hour on the morning of the 3d, the Governor's Room, in which the remains were left under a guard of honor of the Eighth Regiment, Company C, under command of Captain Burger, was crowded by citizens and strangers. The arrangements made by the Committee for admitting the public, were very satisfactory, and no confusion arose. During the night the Guard was relieved three times, ten men on duty at a time ; and at seven o'clock yesterday morning Company F, Captain Buck, took charge of the remains.

At ten o'clock precisely the funeral-car, drawn by eight gray horses, drove up to the City Hall, and was quickly surrounded by a large and inquiring crowd. At a quarter-past eleven, the Seventh Regiment, preceded by a troop of horse, entered the Park and formed in line. A company of Greys took up their position in double file from the entrance to the Hall down to the funeral-car. The Mayor, the Virginians, and the members of the Common Council, then ascended to the Governor's Room, and assembled around the coffin. After waiting for some time, the Mayor advanced to the head of the coffin, and stated that he had been requested to make a few remarks, introducing Mr. Cochrane, who had been deputed to deliver the remains to the Virginia authorities, on the part of the city of New-York. Mr. Cochrane had not arrived, and as time was pressing, and they wished to remove the remains to the steamer, he would read what he had to say. The Mayor then read as follows :

SIR: It is now twenty-seven years since the body of the statesman and patriot, James Monroe, the remains of whom now lie before us, were deposited in the tomb, from which they have just been exhumed amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the people and authorities of this city, not only for the high position he once occupied, as Chief Magistrate of this our country, but for his elevated character, and the important services he had rendered to the Union. New-York, still cherishing his memory, has marked the event of the

disinterment of his remains, for the purpose of their being laid beneath the soil of his native State, Virginia, with that respect which is due a devoted patriot and honored citizen. The State of Virginia has delegated a Committee to receive them from the authorities of this city. You have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, to make this delivery on their behalf, and this important duty is intrusted to you, with the full assurance, that it will be performed in a manner not only becoming the solemnity of the occasion, but the exalted character of the deceased.

His Honor then directed Mr. Wilson, the undertaker, to remove the remains.

The coffin was then taken up by six bearers, and, followed by the pall-bearers, sentries, committee-men, etc., was carried down and placed in the funeral-car.

Whilst the coffin was being placed in the hearse, the National Guard presented arms, the drums rolled, and all the military honors paid to a President of the United States were gone through. The Regiment then broke into columns, and, preceded by the band and staff, marched to slow time down Broadway to Liberty street, into West, and on to pier No. 13, where the steamer was lying.

The scene on the dock and its vicinity was indeed a most imposing sight. Hundreds congregated upon the ships, steamers, house-tops, and wherever a view could be had, to witness the procession as it passed. Even the roofing which covers the pier was filled with people, and to such an extent that it was at first feared it would fall in. One very striking feature in the ceremonies was, that when the remains passed through the crowd on the dock, hardly a head could be seen covered. Extending across pier No. 14, and directly in front of the covering over the dock, was draped in deep mourning the following inscription :

TO THE MEMORY OF DEPARTED WORTH.

After the Seventh Regiment had gone through the regular ceremonies, and the hearse had reached the gang-plank leading to the steamer, the guard right-about faced,

and marched off the dock, and proceeded immediately to the steamer Eriesson, foot of Beach street.

DELIVERY OF THE REMAINS—HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S ADDRESS, AND MR. O. J. WISE'S REPLY.

The Jamestown was newly painted, and very tastefully draped in mourning for the occasion. The coffin was carried to the quarter-deck and set upon a low pedestal beneath an awning. The Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Mayor Tiemann, the relatives of the family, the pall-bearers, members of the corporation, etc., assembled around, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. O Jennings Wise standing at the head of the coffin.

Mr. Cochrane then advanced, and in a most impressive and solemn manner, delivered the following address :

It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the city of New-York. The storms of state had bent his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquillity he craved so much. From this retreat he securely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors, or missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach, kindred hearts cherished him, and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him; sauntering steps quickened at his appearance; the citizen paused on the way, and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed James Monroe. It is thought by our city an honor thus to have sheltered the gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's independence, to bear a nation's gratitude to the Presence on High, his spirit burst its thralldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewed with the recurring tributes of more than twenty-five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone; moons waxed and grown dim; and while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New-York, that low upon its lap was laid the head of James Monroe of Virginia. Inviolate has been held the

sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb, to await there tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our city paused; they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son—it was the voice of the mother seeking for her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. From his place of early sepulture we have removed the illustrious departed, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute-gun has announced, to land and sea, the sad funeral transit, and the nation veils its standards to our solemn rites. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacrilegious summons, but with a reverent awe, has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed, and the memory of the sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, have diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and have moved in procession with them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands what so long has been intrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal; you will crown it with emblematical immortality. We deliver to you this perishing record of the past; you will inscribe upon it that justice he so affectingly eraved of you for his memory in the future. Virginia—mother—it is thus that New-York gives back to you your son.

As soon as Mr. Cochrane had concluded, Mr. O. Jennings Wise (son of Gov. Wise) spoke as follows:

Mr. Cochrane, Mayor Tiemann, Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council and Board of Aldermen, fellow-citizens of New-York, and you, fellow-citizens of Virginia, now resident in this great metropolis, my colleagues and myself are instructed by the Governor of Virginia to tender to you, to each and all of you, the sincere and earnest gratitude of the people of Virginia, for the general sympathy and kind coöperation with which you have volunteered in the performance of a filial duty—by your kind participation in the honors prescribed by the association of Virginia, to be paid to the mortal remains and undying memory of James Monroe. In expressing thus

the thanks of the State of Virginia, in obedience to our orders, it is perhaps, inappropriate, gentlemen, that we should venture upon any further expressions of the sentiments which have just been so happily expressed, and which tend so much to raise the hearts and minds of all of us upon a level with the dignity of this occasion; but I can not abstain from some slight reference to those memories so dear to us all, especially to those memories in which New-York and Virginia have a special interest. I can not abstain from some reference to the examples of James Monroe—to call your minds, gentlemen, to the true nature of the solemn ceremonies we are called upon to perform. This is no mere pageant of State pride; it is not even a tribute—a mere tribute—to the affection of those to whom James Monroe was dearest while in life; but this is a political solemnity. It is one of those political solemnities which are always necessary, in order to preserve a Republican government, by perpetuating the great traditions of public virtue. It is, then, to the example of James Monroe that I would point your attention. It is his example that we are assembled to embalm in the hearts of the people—the first great example of unswerving devotion to truth and liberty—the example of patriotism, which found no sacrifice too great for his country's good—the example of enduring application to every branch of study which could be wielded for its benefit, and the many examples of personal wisdom, which he has imprinted upon her history for her future guidance and her destiny. Gentlemen, the time at my disposal does not permit me to dwell at length upon all these memories; but there are some too precious to us all to be at all neglected. More than eighty years ago a high-spirited Virginian boy obtained a commission in the Continental army. He won honors at Brandywine, Monmouth, and Germantown. He accompanied the retreat through Jersey, by Washington's side, in '76, to cross the Delaware, and won a captaincy by an honorable wound at Trenton. But, gentlemen, this was not the opening of his military career. It was at Harlem and White Plains that he drew his sword in defense of his common country. Gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, you have assembled to do honor to the memory of a fellow-soldier of New-York. I pass over the succeeding memories. We can not pause to contemplate the patient student in the law-office of Jefferson, who neglected the science of special pleadings to devote himself especially to the study of national law. We pass over even his initiation into the civil service of the country, as a member of the Legislature of Virginia. We may pause a moment to look upon him in Congress in 1788. At that time, James Monroe voted against the accept-

ancee of the Federal Constitution. The error, grave as it was, though but of judgment—and he recognized it in his later life—would have sunk, would have martyred any man of mere ordinary efficiency; he would have been a martyr to the Union party. Not so with James Monroe. It was recognized by the people of Virginia, and of the United States, that his services were indispensable. Two years afterwards, the Legislature of Virginia elevated him to the Senate of the United States, and shortly after that, the great leader of the Union party gave him an important post of Minister to France; and here, gentlemen, we approach the period of a much greater triumph—the severest struggle, the proudest triumph that marks the career of James Monroe. At this time, the Presidential chair was occupied by a man of such spotless purity of character, who had performed the greatest services for his country, with an intellect so high above the capacity of most men, that his words fell upon the ears of his countrymen as if spoken by the voice of inspiration itself; corruption, weakness, incapacity, and infidelity, shrank before him, before his words, as they were anathemas pronounced by an angel of God. It was in pursuance of his injunction and policy, that James Monroe called for the support of the people of the United States. It was James Monroe himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as conclusive to himself as it was conclusive to the President. The State of Virginia gave a verdict in his favor, and expressed their approbation by electing him chief executive; from that, James Monroe accepted a second time the office of Minister to France. Here, gentlemen, is another memory which proves that New-York, above all other cities of the Union, has a right to feel a great interest in this ceremony. It was during that service that he, in conjunction with New-York's accomplished and patriotic son, Robert Livingston, negotiated for the purchase of Louisiana. But I find, gentlemen, I am intruding too much upon your time, and I will confine myself to a few of these memories. While a soldier of the Revolution, and the exponent of the war of 1812, the statesman who, during that war, had controlled the pen, the sword, and the purse of the State simultaneously, when he became President of the United States, was Commander-in-chief of the army, by reason more of his capacity and efficiency, than his political station—the first official act almost of James Monroe, as Commander-in-chief, was to inspect the military fortifications and war defenses of New-York. There is another memory to which we should refer at all times, especially in the hour of danger to the Republic, when faction divides us within, or foreign foes threaten us from without, whenever—from whatever

the cause be—it becomes necessary to make all and every sacrifice for the weal of the Commonwealth. We can call to mind when two aged men met together here to recount over the toils and sacrifices they had endured and volunteered, and to count over the treasure of republican virtue, which they were proud to leave to their children, and their children's children—when James Monroe and Lafayette joined hands for the last time in the name of the Republic and liberty. There are two other memories which mark the decline of the life of James Monroe. Devoted uneasiness to the service of his country; obliged to resign offices in rapid succession—to chase from one to another in the constant claim on his patriotic efficiency—he had no time to devote to the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his office of President of the United States, to go to a home of poverty and want. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, a modern writer has touchingly observed, that "dignity in poverty is like the scent of the wild rose—none linger by the wayside to catch the fragrance of its perfume." But, thank God, when a man has devoted toil and treasure to the service of his country, and when he has retired from the highest positions with honor, maintained honor, then we witness one of those moments when we can all stand with uncovered heads in the presence of honorable poverty. (Emotion.) It was all that time that kind hands and tender hearts helped the poverty of James Monroe in the city of New-York. This, gentlemen, gives you a right to participate in this ceremony, a right which Virginia would never question, but would most cheerfully relinquish before it was asserted. And New-York gave him a tomb in that beautiful cemetery, securéd from public intrusion, but honored with public gratitude. To return thanks for all these duties which the citizens of New-York have performed towards James Monroe, is a task too great for my feeble abilities. I know no fitting mode in which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I can not conclude without reference to a matter for the vindication of the honor of my native State. I have heard it said by some that Virginia has allowed these hallowed remains to continue too long unnoticed by the public gratitude. Permit me to say that I can not concur in this censure on the gratitude of my State. You know, I know, that James Monroe's head was bowed down to the grave, partly by a series of personal animosities and political acerbities, which chased him even to the tomb. Was it not, then, appropriate, exceedingly proper, that every memory of dissent, every voice of dissonance, and every discordant tone, should be allowed to die away, and be obliterated from the minds of men, before Virginia

proceeded, in the fullness of time, to pay the merited honor to the remains of her illustrious dead?

DEPARTURE OF THE ERICSSON.

On the arrival of the Regiment at the steamer's dock, there were no less than five thousand present to witness their departure, among them a large number of ladies, the steamers Washington and Hermann, which lay in the slips adjoining the Ericsson, being crowded with the fair sex.

It was nearly half-past twelve o'clock when the Regiment arrived at the pier, and immediately marched on board, by gang-planks both fore and aft the vessel. The men were soon drawn up in line on the hurricane-deck at a shoulder-arms. Here they remained in the above position until the captain of the steamer gave orders to "let go," and the steamer began to move out into the stream. As soon as the wheels of the Ericsson were in motion, several hearty cheers went up, both from those on the dock and the guard on board the steamer. The Ericsson soon headed for the Narrows, and fired a salute, which was returned from the Washington, Hermann, and Baltic, at the same time dipping their colors. As the Ericsson moved down the river, a long white color unfolded itself, which displayed in black letters, "N. G." When opposite Jersey City, the Royal Mail steamship Persia fired a salute, and almost every steamship, packet, and steam-tug appeared to join in paying honor to the occasion. On their way down the bay the government forts commenced firing minute-guns, which was kept up until after the departure of the Jamestown.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAMESTOWN.

After the ceremonies had been concluded, the coffin was removed to the forward upper deck and deposited in the cabin arranged for its reception, the guard being

left in charge. The Committee of the Common Council and Virginia Committee, together with their guests, amused themselves during the remainder of the time in and about the steamer, talking over the incidents of the day, until the time of her departure. At a little before three o'clock Mayor Tiemann, accompanied by Hon. Daniel E. Sickels, drove up on the pier, and were received by the Committee on board the vessel. Here they remained until the departure of the steamer, when they, wishing all a safe journey to Richmond, bade them adieu.

There were about one thousand persons present to witness the departure of the Jamestown, and as she departed the Persia again fired several salutes, and the forts below kept up firing their minute-guns until she was clear out of sight.

VOYAGE IN THE JAMESTOWN.



The Salutes to the Jamestown on leaving New-York—the Guard of the Remains—Guests on board—Incidents of the Voyage—Reception at Norfolk Harbor—Welcome by the Mayor and City Council and Naval Officers—Reception at Richmond, etc.

As the Jamestown shot out from her moorings on Saturday, the 3d July, at three o'clock P.M., Pier 13, North River, she was received with simultaneous salutes from vessels and piers on both sides of the river, and in the stream. From the Cunard steamer Persia, the Havre, Hamburgh, and Bremen lines of steamships, the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, and multitudes of smaller craft, and the forts on Governor's Island, the booming guns sent forth a tribute to the memory of Monroe, while the flags of all the shipping were run down at half-mast. The Jamestown took a turn a short distance up the river, acknowledging the salutes by dipping her flag to half-mast, and then took her course for the South. In the lower bay she was saluted by the yacht Favorita, and likewise on passing Fort Hamilton.

The body of the Ex-President was placed in the gentlemen's sitting-room on the upper deck of the Jamestown, which was appropriately draped with black and white muslin festoons and rosettes for the occasion. A special guard of twenty men was detailed from the Seventh Regiment to guard the body on the passage down, who were the guests of the steamship company. The detachment was under command of Lieutenant W. K. Harrison and Lieutenant George W. Turnbull, and two Sergeants, the remaining sixteen men being detailed, two from each company, from this service. On the passage down, two men were placed on guard at a time, being relieved every two hours, so that the men had two hours

on guard and six hours off. Messrs. O. Jennings Wise, and William Mumford, of the Richmond Committee, had especial charge of the remains, and the delegation from the New-York Virginians, consisting of Major Henry Hill, U.S.A., Major Anderson, J. A. Paterson, Dr. Dennis, and A. R. Wood, accompanied them as an escort. The Joint Committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman Adams was Chairman, who had charge of the obsequies in New-York, and Hon. John Cochrane, were also on board, all being the guests of the steamship company, who made every thing as agreeable as possible. Captain Parish and Purser J. M. Smith sustained the reputation for urbanity and attention which they had acquired by their long experience on this line.

The voyage to Norfolk harbor was not distinguished much from ordinary sea-voyages, except that the most desirable weather prevailed. Sunday was so generally observed on board as to suit the tastes of the most rigid Sabbatarian, notwithstanding the proverb that "there is no Sunday outside of seven fathoms water." The Jamestown carried her flag at half-mast during the entire trip, as also the flag of the company. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning the Roanoke, of the same line, passed, dipping her flag to half-mast in honor of the occasion, and firing a gun, which was acknowledged from the Jamestown.

THE RECEPTION IN NORFOLK HARBOR.

Much surprise was manifested at not overtaking the Eriesson, with the Seventh Regiment on board. It was not believed that she could have been passed during the night, and all eyes were constantly on the look-out to try and desery her in the distance. On reaching Norfolk harbor, off Cape Henry, a heavily-loaded river steamer was discovered bearing down upon the Jamestown, which, upon a nearer approach, proved to be the Curtis

Peck, a former New-York steamboat, but now owned at Norfolk, which had gone out with the intention of meeting the Jamestown. Her decks, pilot-house, guards, wheel-house, and bow were crowded so that her guards on the side nearest the Jamestown were buried in the water. She dipped her flag at half-mast and fired a salute ; and a few cheers were given, which were duly acknowledged. Captain Parish, with a keen sense of the anxieties of all on board, hailed the pilot of the Curtis Peck and said :

“ Have you seen the Eriesson ? ”

“ No ; we have seen nothing of her,” was the reply ; and the question :

“ When did she leave New-York ? ”

“ At one o’clock on Saturday.”

“ When did you leave ? ”

“ At three o’clock on Saturday,” replied Captain Parish.

The Curtis Peck dropped in the wake of the Jamestown, and kept her company all the way up to Norfolk. On reaching Fort Monroe, a few miles above, on Old Point Comfort, named after the illustrious Ex-President, the booming of minute-guns sent forth a salute which continued until the fort was out of sight. At the light-ship on Willoughby’s Spit the bell was tolled as the Jamestown passed, and soon after the J. E. Coffee, another North River boat, with excursion passengers from Norfolk, ran alongside and gave a salute. All along the ramparts of Fort Monroe crowds of people were gathered, and still another excursion steamboat, the Georgia, left the pier and started to accompany the Jamestown to Norfolk, and was followed by the Powhatan, another boat, which made her appearance off the Rip Raps, a pile of crude-looking fortifications on an island opposite Fort Monroe, which is on the right as you enter the harbor, and about fifteen miles from the line of its

mouth. Six miles further up the James River the Elizabeth River pours into it from the south, Norfolk and Portsmouth being but four or five miles from the mouth. Here a Swedish merchantman, lying in the stream, ran up the flags of all nations except, to the astonishment of all, the American, and fired a salute. As the Portsmouth Navy Yard came in sight, the well-known ship-of-the-line, Pennsylvania, boomed forth a salute, which appropriately concluded the patriotic reception which the Jamestown had met with up the harbor.

THE RECEPTION AT NORFOLK.

As the Jamestown rounded Norfolk, the town seemed alive with people flocking toward the wharf, and by the time that point was reached by the steamer every available place on the surrounding sheds and wood-piles was crowded, while a band of music from the Navy Yard played an appropriate air, and a procession, which had been formed, was drawn up, ready to receive the guests of Virginia, with their precious charge. A procession had been formed in the market square, and proceeded to the pier in the following order :

Band.

United States Naval Officers from Portsmouth, consisting of
Commander Dornin,

Capt. Tucker,
Lieut. Pegram,

Capt. Poore,
Lieut. Murdoch,

Lieut. Broome, of the Marines, and others.

The Hunter Woodis Rifles, named after the lamented Mayor of Norfolk, with the following officers and sixty-five men :

Captain Lamb,

Lieut. Hayman,
Lieut. Gwaltney,

Lieut. Dilworth,
Lieut. Dawney.

Mayor Lamb and the City Council.

Citizens generally.

The Marshals of the procession were Myer Myers, Charles H. Shields, Augustus B. Cook, Kader Briggs,

William P. Stewart, N. C. King, S. T. Sawyer, E. Hardy. The Hunter Woodis Rifles are a new company, and, as stated above, are named after the lamented Mayor of Norfolk, who lost his life during the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in 1855. The dress is green frock-coat and pants, with black velvet stripes, bordered with gold, and the new army regulation hat. They presented a fine appearance, and are certainly a credit to the city of Norfolk. Among the citizens were the members of the Young Volunteers of Norfolk, Captain Robinson, in undress uniform. They are the oldest corps in Virginia, having been organized in 1802. As soon as the Jamestown was moored, the officers of the procession came on board, and were introduced separately to the representatives of the various Committees, after which they were escorted to the room where the remains lay in state, when Mayor Lamb spoke as follows :

WELCOME TO NORFOLK BY MAYOR LAMB.

GENTLEMEN: Let the foreign and domestic foes of our Union behold this scene and tremble. Let the false prophets of disunion behold this scene and forever close their mouths. A scene hallowed by the day, this natal day of the only legitimate Independence ever born on earth. Perdition to the traitor that would attempt its life. The spirit which at this moment animates this assemblage simultaneously animates the hearts of all the citizens of the Empire State and the Old Dominion, and will ever cause them to beat in perfect unison of feeling. On all subjects of vital importance to our great and happy confederacy, New-York and Virginia are united to a man, and their joint strength will overcome all efforts to destroy it. Sir, the land and the sea may separate our persons, but nothing can separate our hearts. Gentlemen of this civic escort, we honor you for your noble conduct on this solemn occasion. Virginia will ever hold in grateful remembrance this tribute of respect to the memory of one of her most favored sons. She is grateful to New-York for her tender care of his remains for a long lapse of years; and although she now takes them under her own care, she knows that no links of ancient friendship will be thereby broken. The legacy of which he whose remains you are now conveying to their last resting-place was

one of the immortal testators, is a common legacy to our whole country, and will be kept unimpaired till time shall end. That legacy, civil and religious liberty, will be a perpetual heir-loom in our households. Soldiers of the military escort—soldiers in appearance, and in appearance more beautiful than language can describe—soldiers in reality, when occasion demands it, we thank you for your action in this holy ceremony. Can you look upon your fellow-soldiers of Virginia, who stand before you, and not discover any index of their honest gratitude for the soldiers' aid to lay their hero in his proper grave? Can you look upon your fellow-soldiers who have come to greet you and not swear in your hearts that you will never do battle together but in a common cause? I know you can not. And if ever your post be in danger, who will be more ready to fly to your aid than your brother soldiers of our good old commonwealth? And her soldiers well know that none will be more ready to fly to their aid when their post is in danger than their gallant fellow-soldiers of the mighty State of New-York. So may it be, so it will be, and members of both escorts, we cordially tender to you the hospitalities of our city, and well are you worthy of them; not for your conduct on this occasion only, but especially for your indescribable humanity and liberality to us in the hour of need when the deadly pestilence prevailed among us, and rendered us helpless until relieved by you. Never, no, never will we forget your conduct then. We wish you could be longer with us; the longer you stay among us the greater your love would be for us. We hope this will not be your last visit to us. We assure you our hearts and our hands will be open at all times to all of you, individually and collectively. May this interesting occasion ever be a bright spot in your memories, and its concluding scenes in Richmond a continued source of the most pleasant associations.

Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York, replied as follows:

MR. COCHRANE'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES OF NORFOLK: I am authorized by those forming the Committee from New-York to say to you a few words in response to the remarks which have fallen from your Mayor. We have been exceedingly proud to have accompanied the remains of the lamented son of Virginia upon this occasion to his native State. We have been proud to have accepted the invitation of the Committee of that State. We have been proud thus to have been received, and we feel that a great honor is imposed upon those

who have been admitted to any part in these ceremonies—at once so sad, so full of inspiration, and so solemn. There are themes which it is not for men to treat upon on occasions of this tender kind. They are themes of State pride—of State honor. They are themes which connect New-York with Virginia, and both weep with this fraternity of States. They are themes which, if treated upon properly and at length, would occupy the remaining hours of this occasion sacred to religious rites and solemn memories. They are themes which stirred the patriot-hearts of our fathers, and which, I believe, now actuate the patriot-bosoms of their sons. (Applause.) These remains which lie at our feet, are those which form the connecting link between you and us. You are proud of the son whom Virginia possessed and whom she has recovered; and we are proud that Virginia consented to commit to New-York the custody of the remains of that son, even for the brief years through which they have remained with us. When the summons came—for we knew that you were anxious at the delay and sad at its necessity—we heard that summons with joy, and with equal alacrity obeyed it, and thus is it that here we are forming part of this illustrious occasion, which will be memorable to all time. We return to you our thanks for this reception, our heartfelt thanks for your kind and hospitable invitation, but we can no more than give to you our hearts and hands in a fraternal and cordial embrace. (Cheers.)

On invitation of Marshal Meyers, the guests left the steamer and walked through the main streets of Norfolk to his house for the purpose of partaking of a good old-fashioned Virginia mint-julep. On the route they passed through the oldest street in Norfolk, in which still stands a church which was built in 1739, and which during the Revolution had a British cannon-ball buried in its walls, where it is still visible. The streets of the city were remarkably clean, and the gutters were sprinkled with chloride of lime as an additional precaution. It was a subject of great wonder to all who saw Norfolk for the first time, that in its position, and with its sanitary regulations, the yellow fever could ever have spread with such frightful devastation. It was gratifying to learn that the recuperative powers of the State had now almost made up for the sad havoc of the fever. At Marshal Meyers'

the punch and mint julep were heartily welcome after a rather fatiguing walk; but time was pressing, and as the steamer was to leave for Richmond in an hour, the stay was but short. The detachment of the Guards kindly consented to stay by the steamer at the wharf and prevent her being overrun by the eager and curious citizens, so that Lieutenants Harrison and Turnbull were the only representatives of the Seventh Regiment at Mr. Meyers'. They, however, cordially extended the hospitalities of the Regiment to Mr. Meyers and their Norfolk friends, in case they should ever visit New-York, and bidding a hearty good-by to all, the guests left for the steamer.

PASSING THE ERICSSON.

About eight o'clock on Sunday evening, the Jamestown left Norfolk for Richmond, and had proceeded on her way but an hour before the lights of the Eriesson were discerned ahead. The Jamestown soon ran alongside, and was hailed as follows :

“Have you a river-pilot on board to send us?”

“No.”

“Can we get up the river with nineteen feet of water?”

“I don’t know.”

“Will you let us follow you?”

“Ay, ay.”

The Jamestown ran up a light at her stern, and slacked up her speed to accommodate the Eriesson, and so the two vessels ran for about an hour. Captain Parish, however, was afraid that he would be detained by the slow speed until too late for the tide, and now slacked up, and as the Eriesson came alongside, hailed her :

“Havn’t you got a river-pilot on board?”

“He says he is one.”

“Can’t he take you up the river?”

“He says he can.”

“Then why do you want me to wait for you?”

“We only asked if we could follow you.”

“Well, sir, I can’t wait ; I shall have to leave you, sir,” said Capt. Parish, of the Jamestown.

“Very well, sir,” was the reply.

“Shall I take your passengers up for you ?”

“No, sir,” said Capt. Lowber, emphatically.

Capt. Parish then informed Capt. Lowber that a boat would be sent down from Richmond for him, and the two vessels again got under way, the Eriesson being soon left so far astern that it was feared she had got aground. The Jamestown, on her way up, was received at City Point by a salute from a detachment of the Pittsburgh Artillery A, and met the boat Glen Cove going down for the Eriesson’s passengers.

The Glen Cove hailed the Jamestown :

“Have you seen the Eriesson ?”

“We left her below ; are you going down to her ?”

“Yes, and we will overtake you before you get to Richmond.”

RECEPTION OF THE JAMESTON AT RICHMOND.

About half-past eight o’clock on Monday morning, the 5th, the city of Richmond loomed up in the distance from the deck of the Jamestown, and as she drew near, the town seemed to be alive with people in the vicinity of the quay. Numerous flags were flying at half-mast, and as the Jamestown neared her wharf, she was saluted with guns, and received with a Virginia cheer by the crowd of men and boys. The military, city and other dignitaries, had already reached the wharf, and were drawn up ready to receive the guests, Governor Wise, and the other principal personages, being introduced to the various committees as soon as the boat was moored. The Glen Cove at length hove in sight, her deck crowded with the Seventh Regiment, and her guards dipping the water from the heavy load.

VOYAGE OF THE ERICSSON.

FIRST DAY OUT.

The Passage down the River and Bay—The Salutations—The Vanderbilt—The Men at their Leisure—The number of Men—Names of the Officers—Incident before Departure—Presentation to Captain of 2d Company—The Baggage and Dinner—The Seventh as Gormandizers—Every Man his own Bootblack—The Night-Scenes—How Five Hundred Sleepers were provided for with Accommodations for Two Hundred and Fifty—The Weather—The Night Guard.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP ERICSSON, }
AT SEA, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 5 A.M. }

THE PASSAGE DOWN THE RIVER AND BAY.

Leaving her berth at the wharf foot of Beach street, at 1 P.M., July 3d, the Ericsson steamed slowly down the river. As the several steamships were passed they saluted us by firing cannon, which was responded to from the Ericsson by discharges from the two nine-pounders belonging to the ship. But there was no cheer until after the berth where the Jamestown lay, with the remains on board, had been passed. At this point, save the booming of cannon, every thing bore a respectful silence on board. Castle Garden passed, however, the men gave way to their hilarity, and greeted with cheer upon cheer the Vanderbilt, which was just then hauling from her dock when the Ericsson passed it, and which, before reaching Fort Hamilton, steamed alongside, keeping company until the Fort had been left some little in the distance. Then, with a parting salute of cannon, and cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies on board the Vanderbilt, and the waving of hats by the men on both vessels, the Vanderbilt passed ahead, in a couple of hours being lost in the distance. The Ericsson still had in company, however,

the *Satellite*, which was advertised to accompany the excursionists down the bay. There were not apparently over forty persons on board, and those mostly ladies, who kept up a continual exhibition of the usual manifestations of delight—waving their handkerchiefs, some of the more enthusiastic tying them to the ropes, where they hung fluttering in the wind until the *Satellite* parted company too, just inside the Hook. Opposite Fort Hamilton, the steamer was saluted with four guns, a compliment specially paid by the officer of the day (Lieut. Deering) in testimony of appreciation of the gallant Seventh.

THE MEN—THE BAGGAGE.

Left to themselves, (the salutation ended, and the ship speeding her way to her destination,) the men followed the bent of their inclinations, while the dinner was being prepared in the cabins. Above decks, smoking was almost universally resorted to, and every flavor of cigars and every character of pipe was brought into requisition.

The baggage which had been stowed away, was then commenced to be distributed, and nearly the remainder of the day was occupied in this by the proper officers, the men having at once assigned them their berths, every one of which was filled to overflowing.

BOLTING THE DINNER.

The large number of passengers required that the tables should be kept on the plan for several rounds of “feeders,” extra accommodation for the hungry ones being also “rigged up” on the outside of the dining-saloons. And such “feeding!” The bracing sea-breeze, after the fatiguing march of the morning, seemed to have sharpened every appetite, and the manner in which each individual “bolted” the substantial meal would have done credit to the most voracious gormandizer.

"CLEANING UP THE BRASSES."

Dining over, the men who had been fortunate enough to secure their baggage put on their fatigue-dress. Numerous boot-brushes were brought into requisition, and the most active demonstrations were made upon the soiled pants and dirty boots; the heavy accumulation of mud gathered in the march through Washington street disappearing, as if the men of the Seventh were versed in that most necessary part of a citizen soldier's education, namely, cleaning their own clothes. This seemed to be a matter of choice, generally, though there were plenty of waiters, who stood by and looked on.

THE MEN AND THE OFFICERS.

By this time, something like regularity and system began to exhibit itself, under the orders and advice of the proper officers, and for the first time the actual number of men was brought to a certainty, through the reports of subordinates and the collection of assessments. The figures were as follows:

	<i>Number.</i>
Field and Staff,.....	12
Non-commissioned Staff,.....	9
Engineers,.....	7
1st Company,.....	57
2d " "	57
3d " "	54
4th " "	50
5th " "	48
6th " "	55
7th " "	59
8th " "	40
Band,.....	54
Armorer,.....	8
Barbers,.....	6
<hr/>	
Total number of persons,.....	516

The following is a complete list of the officers:

Colonel,	Abram Duryee,
Lieut.-Colonel,	Marshall Lefferts,
Major,	E. M. Crawford,
Quarter-master,	Loeke W. Winchester,
Assist. Quarter-master,	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Paymaster,	Geo. W. Brainard,
Commissary,	E. T. Cragin,
Surgeons, {	Timothy M. Cheesman,
{	E. M. Cameron,
Ordnance Officer,	Henry E. Droz,
Chaplain,	Rev. Dr. Weston,
Captain, 8th Company,	Henry C. Shumway,
" 3d " 	James Price,
" 6th " 	Benjamin M. Nevers,
" 2d " 	Alexander Shailer,
" 4th " 	William H. Riblett,
" 7th " 	John Monroe,
" 5th " 	William A. Speaight,
" 1st " 	Wm. P. Bensel.

In this list Captains are placed in the order of seniority.
[The Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Weston, is the Bishop elect of Texas.]

Surgeon Cheeseman was unable to accompany the Regiment, and the responsibilities of the post devolved upon Surgeon Cameron, whose services during the voyage were frequently called, and by his kind and judicious treatment on this as on other occasions, endeared himself to the rank and file, who appreciate the sacrifice of time he makes from a large practice to give his gratuitous services to the Regiment.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Before leaving their armory, Saturday morning, the Second Company, which has gained the *soubriquet* of "the Medal Company," surprised their commandant with one of those articles, which for richness and beauty can hardly be excelled. It is of solid gold, set with enamel, and bearing the design of an Amazon with raised spear, surmounted by an eagle supported by flags, and the word

“EXCELSIOR” above it. On the reverse of the medal was the motto, “PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA,” (for our country and glory,) and this inscription:

“Presented by the members of the Second Company, National Guard, Seventh Regiment, N.Y.S.M., to their Commandant, Alexander Shailer, as an evidence of their appreciation of his services as an officer, and of the high estimation in which they hold him as a man.”

The medal attracted a great deal of attention on board, and was much admired.

DUSK.

About six o'clock supper began, and some two hours were occupied in the meal. After the meal, and as dusk drew on, the men mostly assembled on the upper decks, and had a good sociable time singing, making mock orations, telling stories, gymnastic exercising, and beguiling the time in such like innocent way. The band, too, performed several lively airs, and not a few engaged in the waltz, the impromptu lady partners of course being uniformed.

THE GUARD.

At dusk, the ship was put under guard, Lieut. Wickstead, of the Third Company, in command. The guard consisted of twenty-four men, detailed from the several companies, who were relieved every two hours, and who procured a quietness on board by properly in keeping within the military organization.

HOW THEY SLEPT.

At half-past ten the tattoo was beat, the lights extinguished, and nearly all on board retired. Since there were but two hundred and sixty berths to accommodate the five hundred men on board, of course there were some strange accommodations, more novel than comfortable—though, like good soldiers, the men bore the inconvenience without a murmur, making the best of the occasion. But, though there were so many unprovided with berths, there were

fortunately mattresses enough for all, and every nook and corner—the tables in the dining-saloons, the upper deck, the cabins, and, indeed, wherever a mattress could be placed, was pressed into the service of a sleeper. The scene in the dining-room was particularly rich, for here the more noisy seemed to have bunked by common consent, and until a late hour it appeared to be wholly infested with roosters, geese, sheep, goats, and even pigs seemed to be on hand by the squealing. The men laid heads next to feet the whole length of the room, and the noises and the ludicrous remarks were somewhat entertaining.

THE NIGHT—“ALL'S WELL.”

By midnight, however, the sleeping god had visited even the noisy ones of the dining-saloons, and silence reigned through the ship, save what was caused by the necessary discharge of the duties of the guard.

The night closed most beautifully. Slight sun-showers had fallen all the afternoon, and just before dark a splendid rainbow excited the admiration of the men. After dark the rain ceased, and the clear star-spangled heavens were all that a lover of “the sublime and beautiful” could desire.

So far, every thing passed off even more satisfactorily than, from the short notice, and large number of men could have been expected.

SICKNESS, ETC.

There has been but one case of sea-sickness, as yet, and that was caused more by the excitement after the fatiguing march of the morning. The sea had been unusually calm, and the “Eriesson” rode through the small waves with hardly a perceptible tremor. As the night deepened, however, the sea rolled heavier, and the swell was somewhat felt, indicating a general “casting up of accounts” in the morning, though happily the men had

the good sense not to indulge to any great extent in exhilarating beverages before retiring, and all the sickness engendered by the sea will not be materially assisted by "the tar."

The doctors were very careful and faithful. Before starting, they ordered one man ashore, the fatiguing march having debilitated him, so that it was feared he could not stand the voyage. He was reluctant to give up the ship, but was peremptorily though regretfully ordered ashore.

SECOND DAY OUT.

The Fourth at Sea—Sunrise—Sea-sickness, and Hospital Accommodations—Conduct of the Men—Inspection—Divine Service—National Salute—The Orders for Richmond—Close of the Fourth—Scene on the Chesapeake—Hampton Roads—The General Discipline—Future Movements.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP ERICSSON, }
AT SEA, JULY 4, 11 P.M. }

THE SUNRISE.

Sunday morning opened rather hazy. The men were nearly all up before sunrise, having engaged to call each other to see the rising at sea, a sight which most confessed to witnessing very seldom on the land. The clouds somewhat marred the expected scene, yet there was sufficient of the novel and beautiful in it to repay the trouble of early rising.

THE PLEASURE OF A SEA-VOYAGE.

At 5 o'clock the reveille was sounded, the guard relieved of duty, and the few sleepers aroused. There was something of a stiff breeze, with considerable of a swell, which had a perceptible effect upon the men immediately, and in a very brief space of time Dr. Geo. F. Woodward had a

regular hospital establishment on the forward deck, and with brandy-bottle in hand he administered advice or cordial, as the exigencies of the case seemed most to require. The cheering words of the Doctor proved, in most instances, more efficacious than the medicine. Both were in constant demand, however, the swell and breeze, with hardly noticeable intervals, continuing throughout the day. Some seventy or eighty cases of sickness only occurred, the remainder managing to keep down the disposition which nearly all felt more or less to give up. There were but two or three really severe cases, but under the care of the Doctor, all, it was expected, would be able to join in the celebration next day. Dr. Cameron looked more particularly to the sick between decks. Both physicians for the time had their hands full.

A BARBER'S HARVEST.

The six barbers and the waiters had their hands full from early dawn, every one desiring to look as spruce as might be on the Sabbath and Independence anniversary, and a small harvest was reaped, particularly by the barbers, at a charge of two shillings for each shave, which the men gladly paid.

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

After breakfast, (first the right wing, and then the left,) the men quietly distributed themselves around the ship, talking, singing hymns, and not a few perusing a tract which the Rev. Dr. Weston had freely distributed, entitled "The Shipmate." There was very little in the way of frolicking, though some few of the mischief-makers of the Second Company could not resist the temptation to endeavor to make the well ones sick, and the sick ones worse, by running around with a bucket of salt-water, and a piece of fat pork, which they proposed to administer generally, both as a preventive and a remedy. No breach of good

order, however, was committed, Lient. Wm. J. Williams, of the Seventh Company, as officer of the day, with a guard of sixteen men, finding his duty a mere nominal one.

INSPECTION.

At nine o'clock the men were ordered to assemble in company quarters, and were inspected by companies, being dismissed with a notice that divine service would take place at half-past ten o'clock, in the saloon, which they were invited to attend at their option.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Half-past ten found the saloon crowded, and the doors and windows filled with participants in the sacred services. The band was stationed on the deck, back of the cabin, and added their instrumental performances to the occasion. It was indeed an impressive scene.

The Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Weston, conducted the services. After reading the lessons of the day, he preached a brief discourse, taking his text from Matthew 25:13 —the parable of the Virgins:

“Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of man cometh.”

The Rev. Doctor spoke of the popular reading of this parable as a fallacy—the supposition that the five foolish virgins represent the kingdom of darkness, and the wise virgins that of heaven. In the words of the parable it should be noticed that the virgins were likened to the kingdom of heaven, and not of heaven and hell. The foolish virgins, he argued, meant those Christians who were doing something for salvation; not all they could, however, but what they deemed sufficient. The Rev. preacher followed up his point at some length, showing the many little errors to which human weakness was prone, and the correcting of which, if neglected, to be a

want of sufficient exertion for the great goal of heaven. He then more particularly elucidated his text : that as the Son of man had declared that no man should know his second coming, there was a necessity for constant watching, even by the virgins, that they might not be taken unawares ; and Christians, overburdened with self-sufficiency, would be apt to find that, like the foolish virgins, they would be refused admittance to the great wedding. And, in conclusion, he appealed to the unconverted who heard him, those who had not watched at all, that they begin at once, and, like the wise virgins, have their lamps constantly trimmed.

The sermon was attentively listened to by the auditory, and all joined with the band in the doxology.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

At noon, the services concluded, Independence-day was appropriately honored with a salute of thirty-one guns from the nine-pounders.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR RICHMOND.

The men then generally set to work cleaning up their accoutrements, it being understood that they would be called to leave the ship before daylight Monday morning, as was afterwards officially promulgated in the following orders, posted up about the ship :

HEAD-QUARTERS OF SEVENTH REGIMENT, }
TROOP-SHIP ERICSSON, }
At Sea, July 4, 1858. }

The Regiment will parade on their Company Quarters, on the fifth day of July, at three o'clock A.M., in full uniform—white pantaloons, knapsacks, without overcoats, with a change of white pantaloons, and shirts, and fatigue-jackets and cap packed therein.

The Regiment will leave the troop-ship, and proceed to Richmond, to join the funeral obsequies of the late President Monroe.

Officers will have their baggage packed and ready to be transferred to the small steamer by a quarter to three o'clock A.M., on the fifth inst.

Commandants of Companies are directed to see that their men are in thorough order for active service, and also to detail one man from each Company to take charge of the knapsacks from the small steamer to the quarters in Richmond.

By order, A. DURYEE, Colonel.
Lieut. GEO. W. SMITH, Acting Adjutant.

THE BAGGAGE.

The afternoon passed quietly and pleasantly away, the men getting their baggage ready for transportation, under the direction of J. H. Simons, of Studley's Express, who most efficiently performed the onerous duties of baggage-master.

AN INCIDENT.

About three o'clock, the steamship Thos. R. Whitney was passed and saluted, Chincoteague then in sight. Of the Jamestown, nothing had been seen or heard, and many supposed that she had passed in the night.

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION.

After supper, the men were mustered on the after-deck, and, with uncovered heads, heard Dr. Weston read the Declaration of Independence, followed by appropriate music by the band, the "Star-spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." At sundown, there was a salute of thirty-one guns.

CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Entering Chesapeake Bay, the scene was magnificent—the sun setting gloriously, while on either side were large banks of clouds, which the men who surrounded the railings, pictured, as their fancy directed, to represent subjects sublime or grotesque. Just as the sun was sinking, a shower sprung up in the distance, the clouds seeming to touch in streaks from heaven to earth, exciting the admiration of the men, who had never seen this (usual sight at sea) before. The band played, and the men in

chorus sang all the old-fashioned hymns, which, with the capital voices of many of them, rising on the stillness of the air, sounded splendidly.

THE NIGHT-GUARD.

It being understood that the Eriesson would not, probably, reach City Point, where she would meet the Jamestown, until two or three o'clock A.M., the day guard was relieved at seven P.M. Lieut. Gurney, of the First Company, being officer of the night.

HAMPTON ROADS.

At dusk, silence was commanded throughout the ship, that its officers might, without difficulty, be heard. Many retired, but a large number kept the deck, determined to be on hand when the vessel should reach the land; and at eleven P.M. a solemn stillness reigned on board.

We can not close this without remarking, that probably no body of men ever exhibited better discipline than those of the Seventh Regiment did to-day. In my peregrinations about the vessel, I did not hear one profane word from any man, and orders are obeyed and maintained in a manner that would do honor to a corps of the regular army.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

As yet the desire of the companies had not been ascertained, on the proposition to go to Mount Vernon, Washington, and Baltimore, but the general view seemed to be in its favor, in which case, the Regiment would hardly reach New-York before Saturday or Sunday, the 10th or 11th July.

THIRD DAY.

A knowing Pilot—Meeting with the Jamestown—The Ericsson aground—Relief—The Virginia Reception Committee—On Goose Hill Flats—Speeches of Colonels Mountfort and Duryee—Progress up the River—Arrangements at Richmond—Further Progress.

JAMES RIVER, JULY 5, 1858.

A KNOWING PILOT.

Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, lights which had been some time noticed after the Ericsson, proved to be those of the Jamestown, which soon steamed alongside. Capt. Lowber had previously exhibited some little dissatisfaction with the Virginia pilot, who had been engaged to take the Ericsson up the James River to City Point, a not very easy task, considering that the Ericsson was drawing seventeen feet of water. Captain L.'s dissatisfaction appeared early in the evening, when, in answer to a question, the pilot said he *thought* he could take the big ship safely up, but had never been in charge of so large a vessel before. Said Capt. L., "You must know," and immediately he hailed a boat on the larboard quarter, to know whether it was a pilot-boat, but they seemed not to understand, and the Ericsson passed on. Capt. L. had kept heaving the lead, and up to the time the Jamestown was spoken, no mishap had occurred. The Jamestown was hailed by Capt. L., when the following dialogue occurred :

Capt. L. : "Jamestown ahoy !"

Reply : "Ericsson ahoy !"

Capt. L. : "Is Capt. Parrish on deck ?"

Reply : "No, sir."

Capt. L. : "Present Capt. Lowber's compliments to Capt. Parrish, and say I would be pleased if he would

permit us to follow in his wake for eighteen feet water. Do you understand?"

Reply: "Ay, ay, sir. All right."

The Jamestown then passed ahead, and soon her lights were barely visible. She soon, however, lay to, and, when the Eriesson came up, another conversation took place, thus:

Capt. Parrish: "Have you a river-pilot aboard?"

Capt. Lowber: "He says he is a river-pilot."

Capt. P.: "Then what do you want us to wait for?"

Capt. L.: "I simply asked to be permitted to follow in your wake to eighteen feet water."

Capt. P.: "We can't wait for you very well."

Capt. L.: "Very well, sir."

Capt. P.: "Shall we take your passengers up with us?"

Capt. L.: "No, sir, thank you."

Capt. P.: "A steamer was to leave Richmond to receive you, at twelve o'clock to-day. Shall I tell them to come on and meet you?"

Capt. L.: "Yes; thank you, sir."

And Capt. Lowber set his wheels going, the Jamestown followed suit, and soon passed on and was out of sight.

AGROUND.

The Eriesson was then cautiously driven ahead, but it was not long before the wheels were stopped, and she was found to be standing still, and had run on a mud-bank. The men naturally felt somewhat vexed at the prospect of an unusually long detention on board, but no accident was feared, all reposing the greatest confidence in the caution of Captain L. for his property and its living freight. Matters proceeded slowly until about half-past one o'clock, when the Eriesson grounded again, on what are known as Goose Hill Flats, about twenty miles above the mouth of the James River, and thirty from City Point.

The Glen Cove bound from Richmond for the Relief of the
Ericsson.

At four o'clock, Monday morning, the tall, sharp-lined hull of the Ericsson appeared, fast imbedded in the mud of the flats off Hog Island. The whistle of the Glen Cove being answered by the Ericsson, Capt. Davis cried out in stentorian tones, "Glen Cove." "Come along side," was the reply from the vessel. "Are you under way?" asked Capt. D. "No," replied the same voice, in a tone more of sorrow than of anger; "I am stuck fast in the mud." The Glen Cove then hauled alongside, where she laid, with the sentry looking down on her from the bulwarks of her tall companion, until the fiercee rolling of the drum caused two or three hundred soldiers to pop their heads over the side. It was a very picturesque scene. The moon shining brightly on the water, throwing the shadow of the steamer across the waters, until her long masts, undulating, serpent-like, in their course, reached from the ship to the shore; the hundreds of figures in uniform, standing about the decks; the rolling of the drums, echoing across the broad expanse of moonlight and water; and the cheerful Yo-heave-ho of the sailors, combined to make it a very interesting spectacle. On board, however, the scene was quite different, as witnessed over the bulwarks, and through the little round holes in the lower decks, called windows. On deck, the military were popping up from matresses spread all over its surface, and dashing down stairs to make their toilet, where they found as many more busily engaged in the same operation. The affair of the toilet, however, was over in less time than it takes to write this, and one would think that the Seventh Regiment had been as thoroughly drilled in the matter of putting on their clothes, as in the manual musket exercise.

After the steamers were lashed together, Col. Mumford, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the

citizens, went on board the *Eriesson* from the Glen Cove, accompanied by the following Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Common Council of the city of Richmond, namely: Thomas B. Bigger, Postmaster; Judge W. W. Crump, Messrs. R. O. Haskins, L. W. Glazebrook, C. W. Purell, Dr. Rodley, and others.

CEREMONY OF RECEPTION.

Col. Duryee, Commander of the Regiment, introduced Col. Mumford to his men, and that gentleman, in a clear, sonorous voice, made the following address:

We have been deputed a Committee, by the Corporate Authorities and citizens of Richmond, to receive and welcome you to the Capitol of our mother Virginia. The circumstances under which you have come among us are calculated to make a deep impression, and to excite the kindest sympathies of our hearts. You are paying sad honors to one of our illustrious dead, and though his voice is still, and can give you no thanks, yet a mother's love receives you with open arms, and a nation greets you with gratulation and praise.

We have not been unmindful of the kindness and courtesy of our brethren of New-York. When this one of Virginia's sons had served in every position of honor within her gift, ascending, step by step, to that eminence from which the virtuous and pure shine more conspicuous and brilliant, and the vicious and selfish more glaring and odious, your State testified in his favor, and twice voted to place him among the purified and illustrious. And when he, after having controlled millions of public treasure, retired to private life in poverty and want, seeking the rest which public service denies—your city received him in her bosom, and he found that repose which he coveted in one of your family circles, where filial affection ministered to his wants, and kindest friendship soothed his declining years.

And when, on a national jubilee, in the midst of rejoicing for National Independence, when gallant troops were marching to the enlivening strains of national anthems, and your orators and statesmen were animating and revivifying all with ennobling patriotic sentiment, and high hopes and aspirations were leading the gay multitude to enjoyment and mirth, then, when it was suddenly whispered that the good man and virtuous statesman had just breathed his last, that jubilee was turned into mourning and grief, those rejoicings were hushed and still, the gay battalions returned with

colors shrouded to the tap of the muffled drum, busy men paused in their career, and none would be satisfied until highest honors were decreed to the dead, nor until they were paid, with touching pathos, at the funeral and the grave. The remains were embalmed with a sister's tears and a sister's love.

And now, after a lapse of years, when the mother comes to reclaim the bones of her dead, and asks that they may be permitted to repose in her bosom, until they shall rise in immortality, the sister, with willing heart, decrees them a victor's triumph; her battalions vie with each other in demanding to be the guards of honor; another national jubilee is shrouded, her orators again utter eulogies in his praise, and her young men and maidens gather roses and laurels and strew them around the bier, and the intense of devoted hearts ascends to heaven. What an occasion for renewing fraternal friendship, for pledging the mutual fidelity and affections of Revolutionary times! How happy will it be, if the bones of our mighty dead shall prove a permanent cement to our Union!

And if, at some future time, Virginia shall bring, as she hopes she will, to the same spot, the remains of her Jefferson and her Madison, and lay them side by side with those of Monroe, and the other Presidents who were born within her borders, shall be brought by kindred hearts to repose in her bosom, with her other great sons, and the people of every sister State shall make their pilgrimage to her shrine, to pay reverence and respect to her Washington, and their Washington, and to these her sons, and their sons, then will the Union be knit indissolubly together, and the powers of the earth may wrestle with us in vain.

You, gentlemen, have commenced the great work—you are the guards of honor who attended the first of her sons to his home. We have the mournful pleasure of returning to you, as the representatives of your State, the cordial thanks which all have so justly merited and won. We give you the welcome of grateful hearts, to our city and our homes, and beg you to carry back with you our kindest remembrances.

The conclusion was followed by a good deal of applause, which, having subsided, Colonel Duryee replied briefly and to the point, as follows:

In behalf of the Seventh Regiment, I thank you for this generous and cordial welcome. We are indeed honored in being permitted to escort, as a guard of honor, the remains of one of Virginia's most

illustrious sons, one who obtained the most exalted rank that can be conferred by a free and independent people. In the person of the late President Monroe were combined the rare qualities of soldier, patriot, and statesman, whose devotion to his country, and fidelity to this glorious confederacy, entitled him to enduring honor and imperishable fame. Indeed, well may Virginia welcome with honest pride, the remains of her noble son.

Accept again, sir, our sincere thanks for this kind reception, and the honor conferred upon us by the constituted authorities of the city of Richmond, which will ever be remembered as a public mark of respect by Virginia to her sister State.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

The Virginia Committee then returned on board the Glen Cove, and preparations were made by the National Guard to go on the same boat. In a few minutes they commenced their departure from the Ericsson, and nothing was heard save the stern tone of command and heavy tramp of the military over the gang-plank, as company after company, as neatly and precisely appareled as if for a dress parade, came over the side of the vessel. As each company reached the deck, they fell in, and the roll was called by the sergeant. Three or four being indisposed, were carried into the ladies' cabin, upon the door of which the indefatigable surgeon, Dr. Woodward, caused to be placarded, "Hospital Quarters. Persons will please not enter unless on business." The roll having been called, and the members having answered to their names, all hands were dismissed and commenced to secure quarters for the day. A great deal of amusement was produced by the seizure of arm-chairs by young gentlemen, who would ask a friend to retain them in a shady place for a few moments for a sick man —the sick man invariably proving to be the petitioner himself. Along with the companies there came on board two artists, representing Frank Leslie's Gazette and Harper's Weekly, both of whom set about making

sketches of the scenes of interest presented. One of the scenes, it is stated, was the assembling on the Eriesson, Sunday, for religious services, which were conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Weston, of New-York, Episcopal Bishop elect of Texas.

The accident of getting aground on the flats is laid to the pilot, who was from New-York, and ignorant of the skillful navigation of the James River, necessary to bringing up a vessel of the Eriesson's draft of water. The Guards expressed much regret at the detention, after they were informed that the military of Richmond would have been waiting for them from six o'clock until the time of their arrival. When the Guard left the ship, they gave three cheers for the captain, a compliment which was acknowledged by two guns from the vessel.

THE TRIP UP THE RIVER.

During the whole trip up the river, the sun was under light clouds, and a delightful breeze swept over the boat, making a seat in any part of it pleasant. The New-Yorkers, no longer "on parade," scattered themselves over it, to enjoy the hour or two before breakfast. There was no rowdyism, no swaggering, and, it may almost be said, no swearing, a thing perhaps unheard of in a band of five hundred and sixteen men. At six o'clock, breakfast commenced, and lasted until within twenty minutes of their arrival in this city. The companies were taken separately, formed into line on the upper deck, and marched into the dining-saloon—company first taking the first turn, being followed, after finishing the meal, by company second, and so on down to company eight—after which the band were served. As each company would go down, it would leave two of its members at the saloon-door, armed with bayonets, who guarded the entrance against intruders until their companions had arisen from the table. Some of the companies numbered

from fifty to sixty men, and, consequently, some confusion arose from the difficulty of attending to them all. The Committee and Captain Davis, however, did all in their power to make their visitors comfortable.

In passing City Point, several salutes were fired from the land, and from a steamer and brig lying there, which were returned by the National Guard by the playing of a lively piece of music by their band, and cheers from the soldiers gathered on the forward deck. At various points along the river, handkerchiefs were waved, which compliment was furiously returned. A spectacle that seemed to amuse the New-Yorkers much, was that of three little negroes, about seven years old, dressed in the Georgia major costume, who waded up to their waists in the river, and violently waved such portions of their only garments as were long enough to admit of the process. Roars of laughter and waving of handkerchiefs acknowledged this unusual compliment.

On approaching Richmond, the men began to assume their parade accoutrements, a proceeding which was more exactly and hastily done, from the sight of the hills overlooking the wharf, crowded with men and women. Several of the members expressed the opinion that "all Richmond must be there." This opinion was probably dissipated when they witnessed the throng along the route of march, and the thousands filling the windows overlooking it. Not having a favorable opinion of the thermometer "down South," nearly every member had brought a piece of sponge, which he saturated with water, and then placed in his hat to prevent "sun-stroke." The band struck a dead march as the boat neared the wharf, and continued the solemn strains until the Regiment had disembarked.

Preparations previously made in Richmond for the Reception of Mr. Monroe's Remains from New-York.

The citizens of Richmond, distinguished alike for their patriotism and hospitality, took early steps to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Monroe's remains, in concert with the action of the Governor and Common Council of that city. A meeting was held in Richmond City Hall, on the 23d of June, which was largely attended. Mayor Mayo presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:

The citizens of Richmond, cherishing an indelible veneration for the memory of James Monroe, esteem it a privilege to unite in the demonstrations designed by the State to express her abiding sense of his memorable services, and they desire to manifest their sensibility for the honor conferred upon this city, by selecting it as the final home of the mortal remains of the patriot, therefore—

Resolved, That business be suspended on the 5th of July, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed to indicate such other proceedings to be observed by the citizens as may serve to testify their profound sympathy with the solemn occasion, and to confer therein with the Governor, or Common Council, or their committees.

Resolved, That the fraternal interest it has pleased the authorities of the city of New-York, and her zealous military, to evince in a matter of such immediate concern to our State, receive our grateful acknowledgment, and that a cordial welcome is tendered to all those who may thence accompany the remains of the hero and statesman to his native land.

The Mayor appointed the following committee, in pursuance of the first resolution :

William H. MacFarland, Chairman; Samuel T. Bayly, C. W. Purcell, C. W. Wortham, Patrick A. Stark, W. W. Crump, James H. Grant, Peyton Johnston, B. W. Richardson, W. G. Paine, W. F. Butler, Luther Libby, Andrew E. Ellett, Joseph Brummel, and W. H. Hardgrove.

The Third Regiment of Virginia Volunteers tendered their services through their commandant, Colonel Walton, to serve as a Virginia escort of honor to the remains of the Ex-President from the time of their arrival to their interment.

Second Meeting of the Citizens of Richmond, on the 29th June

A meeting of the citizens was held, to receive the reports of the several committees to whom were referred the subjects of the reception, entertainment, etc., of those who are to escort the remains of Monroe to this city.

Judge W. W. Crump, from the Committee on Entertainment, said, that the report which should be made by the committee of which he was chairman, depended so much upon the order of proceeding to be adopted by the meeting, with reference to the entertainment of the guests on the 5th proximo, that he felt scarcely authorized to make a final report. He could say, with regard to the reception of these guests, and their entertainment at the various hotels in the city, that ample provision had been made in this respect. So far as the performance of that duty was concerned, there was little difficulty about it. He wrote last night to the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment at New-York, to ascertain the exact number that was likely to come, in order that they might be quartered more conveniently upon their arrival; but he has as yet received no reply. When that information was obtained, there would be a full opportunity of distributing them among the different hotels, in order to secure the greatest comfort.

He made reference to the subject of a dinner, which it was suggested as proper to be given to the guests, favoring a collation in preference to a set dinner, which he conceived would be inopportune, in view of the oppressive heat and the difficulty of conveniently seating so large a number as will be present. And then, should the former be deemed the most expedient, the committee were unable to determine the hour of the day when it would be best to furnish it, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the escorts would arrive. This difficulty he thought would be cleared up upon hearing from the

committee on behalf of the State, who had gone on to New-York.

Colonel Cary, of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, submitted a report in behalf of the Chairman of the Committee on the Procession, who was absent.

The following report was submitted from the Committee on the Capitol Square :

The committee appointed to have suitable decorations and devices prepared for the Capitol Square, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report :

To illuminate the Capitol grounds will require twelve hundred colored paper lanterns, at a cost of eighteen cents each,.....	\$216
To illuminate the Capitol building will require one thousand lanterns,.....	50
To illuminate the Monument,.....	25
For transparencies with suitable devices, one over each entrance-gate,.....	60
For one large arch-transparency on the main walk-way in front of the Governor's mansion, just inside the inclosure of his yard,	25
One large ditto at the gate fronting the City Hall,.....	20
Lights for transparencies,.....	40
Two bands of music,.....	75
Total,.....	<u>\$511</u>

There were other sums added for contingent expenses in this connection.

On motion of J. W. Randolph, Esq., the last two committees were authorized to make contracts for the different items in their reports, and at the pries therein specified.

The Committee of Reception was instructed to charter one or more steamers to meet the Eriesson at City Point, and convey the Seventh Regiment and the other escorts to this city.

After some disission in regard to a collation for the guests, it was agreed to authorize the payment to the Volunteers of this city the sum of fifteen hundred dollars

out of the appropriation made by the Council, to enable them to entertain their brothers in arms with a repast ; the deficit, if any there should be, to be made up by the Volunteers themselves.

The question of the determination of the hour when the procession should form and move to the burying-ground—whether upon the arrival of the steamers from New-York, or at a later hour of the day, was briefly discussed. Some advocated the propriety of going through the ceremonials at once, so that the remainder of the day could be occupied in appropriate engagements. This view was predicated upon the presumption that the Seventh Regiment would disembark duly equipped and ready to enter upon the line of march. A contrary presumption formed the ground of argument for a postponement of the procession till a late hour of the day—say five o'clock P. M. In the absence of full information as to the hour when the steamers would arrive, no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening next, to determine upon these matters in view of the information to be obtained from New-York in the mean time.

The Translation of the Remains of President Monroe from New-York to Richmond—Their Disembarkation at Rocketts—Removal and Interment at Hollywood—The Military and Civic Procession, and Solemn Ceremonies on the Occasion—The Popular Demonstration of Respect for his Memory—Noble Appearance of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers—

After several meetings of the Joint Committee of Arrangements, on the part of the citizens and of the Common Council, the following programme, to be observed at the reception of Mr. Monroe's remains, was agreed upon :

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH JULY.

At sunrise, the flags of the city, and of the shipping of the port, will be hoisted full mast high, and a salute fired from the Capitol Square, commemorative of the Fourth of July.

At six o'clock A.M., these flags will be dropped to half-topmast high, and remain so until the salute at the grave, which will terminate the solemn services incident to the day, when again they will be run up to full mast high.

At six o'clock A.M., the military of the city, and Henrico Dragoons, will form on Main street, the right resting on Eighteenth street.

At fifteen minutes after six o'clock, the column will be formed, and preceded by the Chief Marshal and his aids, the quick march will be taken up for Rocketts.

Arriving, the troops from New-York will be duly received, when the line for the reception of the corpse will be formed, fronting the river, as follows:

On the right, the New-York National Guard.

Next, the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, with the Public Guard of Virginia, attached on its right.

Next, the Young Guard Battalion of Richmond.

Next, the Henrico Dragoons.

On the right of this military line, and facing the same way, the following civic orders will be formed in line:

On the left, the Committee of Reception, and guests accompanying the corpse from New-York, in carriages.

Next, citizens in general, on foot.

Civic associations in reverse order of rank.

Citizens in general, in carriages.

City Aldermen in carriages.

City Council, in carriages.

Officers of the Army and Navy, in carriages.

Judiciary of the State, in carriages.

Heads of Departments in the Capitol, in carriages.

His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Attorney-General, in a carriage, accompanied by his staff on horseback.

The hearse will then proceed to the steamer, and under the directions of the pall-bearers, receive the corpse; on the appearance of which, arms will be presented by the troops: citizens will uncover their heads; flags will be dropped; drums give three rolls; dragoon-trumpets be sounded; following which, the Armory Band will play

an appropriate air, until the hearse has reached its place in line—on the right of the troops—when arms will be shouldered, heads covered, and column formed to the left; and, with arms reversed, the whole will move off with appropriate music.

Arriving at the entrance of the Cemetery, there will be a momentary halt, to enable all in carriages to alight and form on foot in the procession, as it is believed to be unadvisable to allow carriages to enter the grounds.

After the line is formed around the grave, the corpse will be taken thereto, with like honors observed as at its reception, and when lowered into the grave, the troops will “rest on arms.” The ceremonies being over, the Artillery will fire three salutes, when a column to the right will be formed, and all move off, without music, at quick time, until outside of the inclosure, when, halting for a moment, carriages will be resumed, and with music in quick time, the procession will be conducted to the Capitol Square, and there dismissed.

Bells will be tolled, and minute-guns fired from the Capitol Square during the movement of the procession from Rockwells to the grave.

The ceremonies connected with the interment of the remains of President Monroe, were grand and beautiful, and suggestive and significant in the highest degree. The solemnity of the scenes imparted to the late anniversary of our National Independence the air of a Sabbath-day of Freedom. We give in the following pages a full account of the proceedings of this most interesting occasion, an occasion which rendered deserved honor to the dead, and which proved that the living appreciate the virtues by which our institutions were founded, and are determined to preserve intact the heritage of liberty they have obtained for us. The contrast between the simplicity of Mr. Monroe's life, and the pageantry of his funeral, suggested itself, no doubt, to every mind, but it was not an empty pageant. A ceremony which brought to the shores of Virginia five hundred of the best soldiers of New-York, and arrayed them, side by side, with the gallant Virginia troops, in honor of a son of Virginia, a Revolutionary hero, and an American President, shows that while

patriots and Presidents of a former era die and moulder, the principles of patriotism, of love of country, and of the Union, continue indestructible, emanating from the minds and hearts of men, of North and South, of East and West, more powerful than party or section, triumphant over time and change, and amid the darkness of the sepulchre shedding forth a brilliant illumination, and making the night more beautiful than the day.

THE CITY—SCENES IN THE MORNING.

At daybreak and at sunrise, salutes were fired by the Fayette Artillery, under Colonel Nimmo, from Capitol Square, in honor of the Fourth of July. Flags waved from the various public buildings, hotels, and the shipping in port; but at six o'clock these flags were dropped to half-mast, betokening the solemn purpose to which the morning was to be devoted. Many of the citizens were employed at an early hour in draping their residences or places of business in the habiliments of mourning, and a general desire was manifested to pay suitable respect to the illustrious remains which were soon to be consigned to the soil of their native State. The military of the First Regiment assembled at their various points of meeting, and marched to the rendezvous on Main street, near the First Market. There they were joined by the Henrico Dragoons, and the Rocky Ridge Rifles, of Manchester. The line was formed at seven o'clock, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and soon after, the column, under Colonel Angust, took up the line of march for Rocketts. The Young Guard Battalion, under Colonel Richardson, left their armory at an early hour, and proceeded to the same place. On arriving at the wharf, the military stacked arms, and were temporarily dismissed, to await the arrival of the Jamestown, with the remains of President Monroe, and the Glen Cove, with the New-York Seventh Regiment—the chivalrons guard of honor.

The scene at this time was singularly exciting. On the wharves were gathered thousands of persons, white and black, of every condition in life; carriages, omnibuses, and baggage-wagons, drawn up in long lines; marshals and field officers riding hither and thither, giving orders and scattering the crowd to the right and left, wherever they went; flags flying at half-mast, and signals at half-halliards, on every vessel in the harbor; while on the hill to the north were assembled thousands of ladies and children, all dressed in holiday attire, and anxiously waiting to see the gallant body of soldiers, of whom they had heard so much, and to witness the ceremonies incident to the reception of the remains of Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMESTOWN.

The Jamestown came in sight at ten minutes past eight o'clock, and slowly approached the wharf, with flags and signals at half-halliards. The military were drawn up in line on the wharf, and thousands of spectators hastened to secure the most eligible points of observation. As the ship came alongside her wharf, the Committee and guests from New-York stood on the upper deck, and appeared to regard with much interest the exciting scene on shore.

The remains of President Monroe having been removed from the forward saloon to the upper deck, and placed under an awning, Governor Wise and Mayor Mayo proceeded on board the Jamestown and received the guests, and an interchange of friendly greeting took place. The Governor invited the visiting gentlemen to make his residence their home during their sojourn, and the Mayor tendered them the hospitalities of the city. The remains were attended by a detachment of the New-York National Guard, but after their arrival they were relieved by a platoon of the Richmond Grays, detailed for the purpose.

THE IMPATIENT CROWD.

Meantime the crowd on shore had become very impatient, and the Mayor was compelled to address them on the impropriety of manifesting any symptoms of disorder on such an occasion. This had the desired effect, and though the sun became every moment more oppressive, the people stood and endured it, and conducted themselves with becoming decorum.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

The steamer Glen Cove, with the New-York Seventh Regiment on board, came in sight at ten minutes past ten, and despite the solemnity of the occasion, the younger portion of the assembled throng gave vent to their feelings in a cheer. As the steamer approached the wharf, her appearance was really imposing. The soldiers, with their glittering arms, were paraded ready for debarkation, while the splendid band of the Seventh, stationed on the forward deck, played a solemn dirge.

The Virginia troops were drawn up in line, facing the river, ready to receive the visitors, and without unnecessary delay, the Seventh left the boat, and passed on to the right of the line, the Virginia military presenting arms as they marched by.

It is impossible to describe the excited appearance of the throng at this time. Expressions of wonder and admiration were heard in every direction, and no more favorable impression could have been created than that produced by the numerous and splendid body of soldiery who had come to do honor to the remains of one of Virginia's most illustrious sons. The crowd of spectators increased every moment, and the house-tops, the wharves, the decks of the vessels, and the adjacent hillsides, swarmed with a living, moving mass of human beings. Such a spectacle we never looked upon in Rich-

mond before, and it may be long ere we witness such another scene of excitement here.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.

The hearse, drawn by six white horses, attended by six negro grooms dressed in white, now proceeded to the steamer, and under the direction of the pall-bearers, received the remains. The troops presented arms, flags were lowered, drums rolled, and trumpets sounded ; after which the Armory Band played a dirge, while the hearse proceeded to its place in the line. Minute-guns were fired and bells tolled, continuing during the progress of the procession to the Cemetery.

While the line was forming, a shower of rain fell, but being of brief duration, was rather acceptable than otherwise, for it laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere, two important considerations in view of the long and fatiguing march to be performed by the soldiery.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession moved at half-past eleven o'clock, in the following order :

Chief Marshal, Captain Dimmoek, and Mayor Mayo, in an open barouche, attended by Marshal's Aids, Messrs. William H. Smith, Thomas M. Ladd, Charles A. Rose, James K. Lee, Dr. William P. Palmer, and Dr. James B. McCaw, dressed in white, wearing black sashes, and mounted.

Henrico Troop, Colonel J. Lucius Davis, thirty horse.

Staff One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Virginia Militia, on horseback.

Young Guard Light Battalion, Colonel Richardson, sixty-four.

Armory Band, ten pieces.

First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, composed of :

Virginia Rifles, Capt. A. Lybrook, sixty-five.

Rocky Ridge Rifles, Captain T. B. Clopton, fifty-three.

Montgomery Guard, Captain P. T. Moore, (colors enshrouded in crape,) forty-eight.

National Guard, Captain J. H. Johnson, thirty-one.

Junior Blues, Captain Louis F. Bossieux, twenty-one.
Richmond L. I. Blues, Captain William H. Fry, thirty-eight.
Richmond Grays, Captain Elliott, forty-five.
Public Guard, Lieutenant Gay, forty-six.
New-York Seventh Regiment's Band and Staff, forty-five pieces.
Field Officers of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and
of the New-York National Guard, mounted.

Seventh Regiment of New-York, Colonel Duryee, eight companies,
consisting of five hundred and sixteen men.

Flag of the Seventh Regiment, heavily shrouded in erape.
Open hearse, drawn by six white horses, attended by six grooms.
The coffin was visible to spectators as the procession passed.

Pall-bearers, dressed in black, with heavy black scarfs and *batons*:
Messrs. William H. Macfarland, James Lyons, William H. Haxall,
Joseph R. Anderson, George W. Randolph, Judge John A. Meredith,
and Colonel Thomas H. Ellis, mounted. A detailed Guard of Honor
from the New-York National Guard marched each side of the
hearse.

Carriages containing the following gentlemen:
Officiating Clergyman, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Read, accompanied by
Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New-York.

Delegation of Virginians resident in New-York.
Committee of New-York Councils.
Richmond Aldermen and Councilmen.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Heads of Departments in Capitol.
Committee of the State of Virginia for the removal of the re
mains.

His Excellency, Governor Wise, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, G. W. Mumford, Esq., attended by the Governor's Staff, as follows: Colonels Chastain White, Samuel T. Bayly, Joseph V. Scott, Thomas J. Peyton, and William H. Richardson.

Citizens in carriages and on horseback.
The route of the procession lay directly up Main street to Second, down Second to Cary, and thence out to Hollywood. All along the route, a distance of more than two miles, the sidewalks were lined with spectators; every balcony, porch, and window overlooking the street, every available spot on the line, was crowded with ladies, children, and men. On no previous occasion—not excepting even the 22d of February last—has such a vast throng of humanity been visible on Main street. There was, however, no cheering; all paid due respect to the solemnity of the occasion. The minute-guns con-

tinued firing; the bells in the vicinity of the route were tolled, and answered by peals from others in the distance; business seemed universally suspended; vehicles were drawn aside into the cross-streets, and the attention of the entire community concentrated on the imposing pageant in honor of the memory of the illustrious man whose bones were now on the way to their earthly resting-place.

The troops marched with reversed arms, and the bands played music appropriate to the occasion.

On arriving at Hollywood Cemetery, the procession halted, while those in carriages and on horseback alighted, and at one o'clock P.M., the line passed through the main entrance into the beautiful resting-place of the dead.

CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE.

The grave of Monroe is located in the south-west corner of Hollywood, on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the city, the river, and the environs. A commodious platform had been erected there for the accommodation of the speakers and guests. The grave is five feet in depth, set in cement, and so arranged as to give a secure foundation to the proposed monument.

After the line was formed around the grave, the coffin was removed from the hearse and taken thereto; and when the remains were lowered into the grave, the troops presented arms, the Seventh Regiment rested arms, and the band played a dirge. This portion of the ceremony being over, Gov. Wise appeared on the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

GOV. WISE'S ADDRESS.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has ordered that the remains of James Monroe, one of the most honored and best beloved of her sons, shall, under the direction and at the discretion of the Governor, be removed "from the public burying-ground in the city of New-York, to the cemetery at the city of Richmond." The remains are removed, the cenotaph is open, and we are here assembled to inter them in their last resting-place, with becoming ceremonies.

In view of the speaking, precept and example of the long life of usefulness, distinguished public services and patriotic devotion once

templed in the body of which these are the remains, I am not permitted to be silent.

No better instance of an American man of the people, or of a true American Republican, can be cited than that of James Monroe. His leader, his better, his master was the father whose statue mounts the plinth of yonder monument; but Washington was unrivalled and stands alone among men upon earth. The patron of Monroe lies at Monticello, his compeer and equal at Montpelier, and no trio of patron and protégées in our past history can approach the group of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe in political philosophy, in constitutional love, and in patriotic action combined. Washington stands alone and above all; *they* apart and grandly by themselves. Washington is the great type of nationality; *they* are the triple bands of Individual Rights, of State Sovereignty, and of Republican Truth. Washington is supreme; but they are subordinate in supremacy only—special only in a greatness necessary as the supreme.

James Monroe was a country boy of Westmoreland, the county-man of Washington. From the eighteenth to the seventy-third year of his age, for fifty-five years he was almost incessantly in the public service. At eighteen he left his letters and science, his Horace and his Homer at William and Mary, to enlist in the battle-fields of Independence. He took a commission low down, next to the ranks, was severely wounded before he rose to a higher rank than that of Captain, and never rose higher in the line of the military. In the staff of Lord Stirling he was an aid-de-camp, and acquired the title of Colonel of a regiment of Virginia, which was never raised. He was a Commissioner of Virginia to the Southern camp. He was a Legislator of Virginia. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia to adopt the Federal Constitution. He was a Senator of Virginia in Congress. He was a Minister to France. He was twice Governor of Virginia. He was again Minister to France, Minister to England, and to Spain, and again to England. He was Secretary of State, and in the war of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," for which he had contended as early as 1807, he was Secretary of both Treasury and War. He was twice elected President of the United States, and once almost unanimously. And from the height of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he again descended to the ranks of the people, and became a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the county of Loudoun. And, lastly, in the year 1829-30, he was President of the first Convention of Virginia to reform the Constitution of the State.

This last post infirmity and old age compelled him to resign and

then, in 1830, his course run, his good fight fought, full of years and full of honors, the great and good old man retired to the bosom of his family, in the State of his adoption. There he had told the tale of his youthful love—there he had inhaled the perfume of conjugal affection—there he had married the wife of his bosom—there he had buried her—there his children were settled—and there, weary and heavy laden with labors and years, he sought repose. Soldier, Legislator, Commissioner, Diplomat, Statesman, President, Justice of the Peace, Conventionist, and Constitutional, he had filled every measure of public place, and filled it well, and had received and disbursed nearly \$400,000 of State and Federal pay, and yet retired poor—a debtor for the *Government*, not to it—having spent all, and more than all, his substance in his country's service, and went out of her high places an honest man, impoverished by his self-sacrificing patriotism! He became involved in debt by pledging his private means for the defense of the country in the war of 1812, and died before a grateful return was ever made. The full debt to him never was, and now never can be repaid.

Plain, practical, didactic, a man of action not of words, he was efficient and potential in wondrous works of usefulness, and thousands a thousand fold more brilliantly illumined by genius, were not half so successful by the force of good common-sense and the inspiration of a good, earnest, honest purpose. In the Federal service, he was signally blessed and happy. He aided essentially in purchasing Louisiana, and in acquiring Florida, and was the first to give Executive sanction to the good cause of Colonization, which, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is redeeming the promise of America to give back to Africa a freed man and a Christian for the slave and the savage which Africa gave to America; and the only Black Republic, hopeful of any good to either country or race, and the best known asylum of the free blacks every where, hands down to posterity the name of a Virginia President—the name “Monrovia.” We are told “blessed is the peacemaker;” he then is blessed, for he poured oil on the troubled waters of party polities, and they were stilled by his wise and moderate administration at home, and when the Holy Alliance abroad threatened to intervene against the liberty of the Colonies of Spain in South-America, the still small voice of his message to the guardians of the United States Capitol sublimely muttered the warning that the Hoary Despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mace on the liberties of the New. Whatever be the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine for the future, it was then and thereby that the Southern Republics sprang into life

and assumed separate and equal station among the nations. It was then, that the North-American Republic taught the world to respect its example and its sanction of freedom, and that it put its moral weight into the scale of the Balance of Power on earth!

Venerable patriot! He found his rest soon after he retired. On the 4th of July, 1831, twenty-seven years ago, he departed, like Jefferson and Adams, on the anniversary of Independence. His spirit was caught up to heaven and his ashes were enshrined in the soil of his adopted State, whose daughter he had married; of that grand and prosperous Commonwealth whose motto is "*Excelsior*," our sister New-York, the Empire State of the United States of America! Virginia was the natural mother of Monroe, and New-York was his mother-in-law; Virginia by birth and baptism, New-York by marriage and burial. This was well, for he gave to her invaders the glaived hand of "bloody welcome" at Trenton, and New-York gave to him a "hospitable grave." Virginia respectfully allowed his ashes to lie long enough to consecrate her sister's soil, and now has dutifully taken them to be "earth to her earth and ashes to her ashes," at home in the land of his cradle. New-York has graciously bowed to the family request, has disinterred the remains, has laid them out in state, and has sent the *élite* of her chivalry to escort them with banners and trumpets, in military and civic procession, to our cemetery. Thrice grateful are we for this once more binding link in the chain of affection and union. It makes this no funeral, it wails no dirge. It is an anthem of praise and gladness and glorification. Thank God! that we have lived to this another day of liberty and national Independence, in the bonds only of State amity and union. Our griefs shall still be the same griefs; our joys shall still be the same joys; our memorials of men and events shall still be the same memorials; our salvos for the past shall still be the same salvos; and our shouts of victory for the future of a common country shall forever be the same shouts! Who knows this day, this hour, here around this grave, that New-York is of the North and that Virginia is of the South? "The North has given up" and "the South shall not hold back," and they are *one*, even as all the now proud and preëminent *thirty-two are one*.

We affectionately, then, welcome New-York, and cordially embrace her around the grave of him, Virginia's son, to whom she gave a resting-place in life and in death. And now I call the minister of God to pray for His blessings on this passing scene; I ask the righteous man to pray fervently and effectually for the example of this patriot's life to be blessed to the youth of our country; blessed to

the people of this generation; blessed to the public men of New-York and Virginia and the United States; blessed to the cause of truth and justice and human freedom; and blessed to the perpetual strength, peace, liberty, and union of this Confederacy "one and indivisible, now and forever!" May the good which this patriot did, be revived by the disinterment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his, be so multiplied and raised around yonder Capitol of the mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and sages and patriots dead and departed shall be the moral guide-marks of her living and active servants, to preserve this Commonwealth untorn in destiny and untarnished in glory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood, this beautiful city of the dead, shall rise to immortal life!

Rev. Charles H. Read, D.D., pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, then offered the following

PRAYER.

In the name of God. Amen!

The dust must return to dust, and the spirit unto God who gave it; therefore do we re-commit these honored remains to the earth, dust to dust, until that hour, if it may so please God, when earth and sea shall give up their dead, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ to judge the world.

Let us pray:

Almighty and everlasting God! have mercy upon us. We, thine unworthy servants, call unto thee from the borders of the grave; for Christ's sake have mercy upon us. We humbly entreat thee that we may with true penitence of heart consider that, by reason of sin, it is appointed unto us to die, and that in a moment, when we think not, we may appear before thee. Yea, Lord, by reason of our sins we are in the midst of death. We all do fade as a leaf; the monuments of human power and pride crumble and fall; nations rise and disappear; suns, moons, and stars shall fade away, and these visible heavens, thou wilt fold them up and put them aside as a vesture; but thou, Lord, art the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever—a thousand years are with thee as one day. By thee, kings, presidents, and princes hold sway; thy favor is life, and thy patronage is power. We offer to thee praise and thanksgiving for the favor which thou hast shown to this nation; for the aid granted in our counsels; for the victories with which thou hast crowned our arms; for thy smiles upon our arts of peace, and for the benign influence of thy Gospel

upon our institutions and upon the hearts of our people. We bless thy name for the wise and patriotic men whom thou hast raised up to enact and execute our laws, to resist invasion, and to suppress disorder and tumult. We thank thee that, despite all the infirmities which pertain to men, and all the predictions of enemies and fears of friends, there has been given to us a succession of Presidents, by the free choice of our people, under whose administrations our national interests have been protected and advanced, and that our name is respected among the powers of the earth.

We thank thee for every sentiment of public virtue which dwells in the bosoms of our countrymen, and that the virtuous memory of a line of illustrious persons, whose names have an honorable place in our annals, is embalmed in their hearts; that the very dust of those worthies is precious; that we behold a generous rivalry in showing respect to their memory, when their power and patronage have passed away.

Here and now we beseech thee, O thou God of our fathers! to incline the hearts of all present, and of all our people, to the cultivation of every proper sentiment of reverence for thee, love for each other, and loyalty to our common country. Almighty and most merciful Father, who hast taught us to make supplication for all men, we beseech thee to lead such as may be ignorant, from error to the pure understanding of thy truth, so that all mankind may learn, with one consent, to worship thee, their only God and Saviour; and because the hearts of rulers are in thy hand, we beseech thee to guide and govern all those unto whom thou hast committed the sword; especially we entreat thee to bless those in authority in this land. Let thy fatherly favor so preserve them, let thy Holy Spirit so direct their minds, that they may execute their office to the maintenance of pure religion and the punishment of evil-doers according to thy holy Word. Give grace to all ministers of thy holy Word, that they may, both in doctrine and life, be found faithful. Unite all Christians in Jesus Christ, the true and universal Head, and in the true Christian and Catholic faith and love. Let all mankind subject themselves to thee, their King. Let the kingdoms of the world become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ. Let every soul be subject to the higher powers and not resist. Let them obey all in authority. Give us needful sustenance and contentment therewith. Bless our labors, giving us the fruits of the earth in their season; and send us such temperate weather as may tend thereto. May we be led of thy Spirit to true repentance for all our sins, which do thou forgive, and accept and save us in thy beloved Son, for thou

art the universal King—all power is thine in heaven and in earth. Of thee and through thee and to thee are all things, and the glory shall be thine forever. Amen.

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES.

The Artillery, stationed outside the inclosure, then fired three salvos, announcing the close of the ceremonies.

The column was again formed, and on reaching the outside of the grounds, the music played a quickstep, and the procession was conducted back to the city. After reaching Capitol Square, the New-York Seventh Regiment was taken in charge by the Virginia military and escorted to the dining-hall at Warwick & Barksdale's new mill.

THE DINNER.

The narrow streets in the vicinity of Gallego Mills were crowded to impassability by half-past two o'clock, by those who had rushed in haste from the funeral ceremonies to witness the entrance of the military into the dining-room. The crowd did not wait long, for in a few minutes the rolling of drums announced their approach, and then the apparently endless column of the National Guard turned into Twelfth street. The view from the windows of the mill was most imposing. Far back to Main street the platoons of white pants and gray coats, marching with the precision of automatons, covered the ground ; and as they approached, company after company of the more gaudy uniforms of the city military wheeled into the street, adding color and beauty to the picture. Amid the deafening roll of the drums and the cheers of the crowd, the Guard entered, followed by their hosts. The Guard filed into a room above the dining-room, stacked arms and formed into two lines, awaiting the entrance of the other companies. As each of them mounted the stairs and filed off before them, the Guard gave signal of their approval by furious eries of "hoi, hoi," something

they substituted for the continued huzzzaing used by the Virginians. The Virginians returned the compliment by their usual terrific cheering. All the companies were then dismissed, and repaired to a long table across the room, on which were ranged bowls varying in capacity from ten to fifty gallons, and spent a few minutes in a social glass.

DINING-ROOM.

The dining-room was on the sixth story, and embraced the entire area of one floor of the mammoth mill. Through it were interspersed fifty-seven pillars, which formed the support. The ceiling was hung with festoons of red, white, and blue cloth, which fluttered gayly in the delicious breeze from the river. The pillars were adorned with holly and cedar, which was confined with knots of particolored cloth. On each pillar there were crosses formed with muskets, sabres, and bayonets, evidencing very good taste on the part of those who dressed the room. The President's table, at which sat the invited guests, was situated at the south side of the apartment, and from it, at right angles, ran seven long tables, reaching to the other end of the building. Behind this table were a number of flags arranged so as to form a brilliantly colored background; stars composed of artillery sabres, the points exposed, adorned the pillar in rear of this table. Among the gentlemen at this table, were Governor Wise, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., a grandson of Monroe's; John Cochrane, Esq., of New-York; Maj. Hill, U.S.A.; Col. Duryee, of the National Guard; James Lyons, O. Jennings Wise, Chas. G. Connell, G. P. Biekford, Thos. A. Dunn, John Valentine, Seymour A. Bunee, John Frazier, members of the the New-York City Council; T. W. Adams, Michael Murray, M. Tuomey, John Lynes, and James Owen, Aldermen of New-York; James P. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the New-York Council; Col. Thos. P. August, Jos. Mayo, Mayor of

Richmond ; Henry Wilson, Esq., of New-York, the undertaker, who furnished the sarcophagus and superintended the funeral ceremonies.

THE SPEECHES, ETC.

About four o'clock, the companies in the room above, formed and marched down to dinner. The National Guard, headed by their band, entered the dining-room first, and for nearly half an hour, nothing was heard save the tramp of the military in quick and slow step, and marking time as they were being conducted to their seats at the table.

Every thing being at last arranged, Col. August, who sat at the centre of the head-table, with Col. Duryee and the Governor of the State beside him, and surrounded by an imposing array of officers, now rose to his feet, and in a voice loud and clarion-like, and in words loving, brotherly, and patriotic, welcomed to old Virginia the Seventh National Guards as follows :

BROTHER VOLUNTEERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK : In the name and in behalf of the volunteers of Richmond and Henrico, I bid you welcome to our State, our homes, our hearts, and our festive board. Although we have looked upon each other this morning for the first time, you are not strangers to us. The fame of your gallant corps is coëxtensive with the broad limits of this Union, and the name of *National Guard* is the synonym of *model citizen soldier*. Gratifying as your visit would have been under any circumstances, it is endeared to us because you have come to pay your grateful tribute to the memory of one of Virginia's illustrious dead, whose life was a long and brilliant career of service to his country. You have come to deposit all that was mortal of him in the bosom of that mother who gave him birth, reared him with love, and devoted him with pride to the nation.

But, it is not alone for this you are welcome—you are welcome because you are our brethren—citizens of a common country, protected by a common flag, blessed with a common Constitution, working out with us a common destiny upon which the sacred cause of liberty depends. You are welcome as the descendants of Clinton, Schuyler, Hamilton, and Livingston—names as imperishable as the

recollection of the mighty drama in which they played so distinguished a part—you are welcome as citizens of the Empire State, whose giant strides in prosperity and power have added so much to the glory and renown of our whole country.

Oh! may the memories of this day serve to allay sectional jealousies and strifes, and to wipe out geographical divisions—may they serve to bind us together, as our forefathers were bound, by links of sincere and fraternal affection. May the recollection of these blended banners (pointing to the flags of the New-York and Virginia Regiments, suspended together over the head of the table) always remind us of the blended glories of the past and the blended hopes of the future, and may all our efforts be dedicated to the advancement of the honor of our whole country—the perpetuation of our glorious Union, and the rights of each and all the sovereignties that compose it.

To all our guests I extend a cordial and hearty welcome. I have now but one request to make—but one order to give—eat what is set before you.

The order from headquarters was promptly obeyed, and the edibles rapidly disappeared. After the cloth was cleared, glasses were filled, and the reading of regular toasts commenced. They were as follows:

1. July 4th, '76. The birthday of this nation. Its anniversary, the most important in the history of mankind.
2. Washington. The light of his age, the pride of his country, the glory of his species—the world never looked upon his equal, and can never behold his superior.
3. The memory of James Monroe—the soldier and statesman.
4. The union of the States. May the spirit of liberty, like the rod of Aaron, swallow up the spirit of fanaticism.

James Lyons, Esq., in answer to louds calls, responded briefly. He said he was no idolater of the Union, for the Union itself—he was not for a union merely for the benefits it conferred. He was for a union on principle. A union of hearts and hands. A union of Virginia men with New-York women. He paid a high compliment to New-York and her military representatives present, and alluded to the fact that James Monroe had married a

New-York lady, and after a commentary on his life and services, concluded with the following sentiment :

New-York and Virginia. United in glory, united by interest, and united by marriage, nothing but fanaticism can separate them.

5. New-York. We tender our thanks for the manner in which she has restored to the bosom of the mother the remains of her long absent son.

John Cochrane, Esq., of New-York, responded to this toast. He said he did not suppose he could be heard, or that it was possible for a human being to make himself heard on an occasion so exciting and so glorious. But as a son of New-York, he was prepared to lay all her glories and honors at the feet of Virginia. It was New-York who had reason to be proud of her part in this occasion, for her sons had come on a pilgrimage of love to return the sacred deposit she had retained for so many years. If he could be heard on this occasion, he would attempt to show how closely the interests of the two States were identified—that so long as Virginia and New-York shall be commercially connected, there can be no danger of a dissolution of the Union. He then referred to the origin of the Revolutionary War, saying that Virginia was the motive power—hers the talent and combination, and hers the man that made the Revolution. Though he felt all the pride in his native State that could be looked for, he was yet more proud in finding her name so closely associated in the toast with that of the distinguished statesman deceased. He alluded to the great wealth yet undeveloped in the bosom of the Old Dominion, and was rejoiced that the inhabitants of the State seemed about to throw off the lethargy which had so long closed her bosom to the appeals of mining and manufactures, and place the State in the front rank of her confederate sisters, under the guidance of the distinguished leader (Gov. Wise) who sat near him, who was now devoting his energies and his life to the accomplishment of that grand

purpose. He spoke hopefully of Virginia's future, and urged her sons to go on and develop the bright colors it contained and realize the glory which was their right. After some farther remarks in the same strain, he closed with an appropriate sentiment, which was received with loud applause :

6. Virginia. Her sons of the past. Her sons of the present can speak for themselves.

Gov. Wise was called upon to respond. When he arose, Col. Duryee proposed three cheers, which were heartily given by the National Guard, and followed up by continued cheering for some fifteen minutes.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I think I can call ourselves to witness that we are the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. [Laughter.] We are told in the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, that it is first given to "Virginia;" next to her "sons of the past;" and as for her sons of the present, they can speak for themselves; and I think I can call yourselves to witness, that every one of us can speak at once. [Laughter. There was immense confusion in the hall.] Last night, late, I was notified duly that I would be called upon this day to respond to this toast; and when I came to look at it, very little reflection taught me that it would take a whole lifetime to respond to it. Once, when the State of Massachusetts, the older sister of Virginia, was alluded to—and alluded to with a sneer—all that that master of eloquence, no other than Daniel Webster himself, did say, was, "There Massachusetts stands;" and in respect to Virginia, I would take up the sentiment of his words, and say: "Here Virginia stands." [Applause.] But are you prepared to listen to a library of history in speaking of herself, and a biography in speaking of her sons of the past? It would take volumes to speak or to write her history and their biography. No! you have not the time for either now, and we are not prepared for the task. But Virginia has her history of her settlement! And there stands Jamestown, with all the romance of the history of Pocahontas and Capt. Smith. [Applause.] Virginia has her colonial history, and there is a volume in the first rebellion against British tyranny on the continent—Bacon's Rebellion. And there, near you, is "Bloody Run," and besides this, there is "Point Pleasant," and be-

yond that is the march of George Rogers Clark to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, that beats any march of the ten thousand in Grecian or Persian history. [Applause.] And then, Virginia has her Revolutionary history. Go to the old magazines at Williamsburgh, and there you will find was the first ball of the revolution to which Patrick Henry's eloquence gave the impulse. [Applause.] Go to the very frontispiece of the first work of the first convention of our fathers, and there you will find the record of the first Bill of Rights, not excepting Magna Charta. [Applause.] I am, fellow-citizens, not alluding to events like those which threw the tea into the harbor of Boston—that, and other deeds of like kind, were done by masked men—men who had to assume the costume of the red men—of Mohawks. But I speak of open and organized action. Go to the old Raleigh, in Williamsburgh, and you will there find that without putting on a mask, Virginia, through her legislators and representatives, the first that ever sat in the world, of a sovereign constituency, was the first openly, daringly, in organized conclave to proclaim freedom and independence on the 20th of June, 1776. [Applause.] She alone proclaimed herself solely without knowing whether any sister State would back her, free, sovereign, and independent. [Applause.] Go, then, into Carpenter's Hall, and see the sovereign States meet; see them assemble there. Oh! what a scene! My God, if you can only picture that scene this day in an assembly like this! Charles Carroll signing the risk of millions, and Stephen Hopkins, with palsy in the hand but none in the heart, signing—signing what? Signing the great charter, the great *national* Declaration, which said that the Virginia declaration of the 20th of June shall not be left alone, but that the 4th of July shall be added to the declaration of the 20th of June, and that the whole nation shall be united in one Declaration, written by the four fingers and the thumb of one of Virginia's sires. [Tremendous applause.] Look to Virginia's part in the formation of the articles of the Confederation, which led to the formation of your Federal Constitution. Listen to me now, and to what I am going to say—I wish that there was no noise, and that there was silence in all the earth, and that I had the trumpet of an archangel to sound it every where. When your fathers attempted to form this Union they did not know, beforehand, what sort of a union it was to be. They set to work and did the best they could under the circumstances. What they would accomplish no man could tell. There was not a head upon either that had the human wisdom to foretell what it was to be; but *they* went in *for union for union's sake*. [Applause.] By all the gods, by all

the altars of my country, I go for union for union's sake. [Loud applause, which continued for several minutes.] They set to work to make the best Union they could, and they did make the best Union and the best Government that ever was made. [Applause.] Washington, Franklin, Jefferson—all combined in Congress or out of Congress, in Convention or out of Convention, never made that Constitution—God Almighty sent it down to your fathers. [Applause.] It was a work, too, of glory and a work of inspiration. [Applause.] I believe that as fully as I believe in my Bible. No man, from Hamilton, and Jay, and Madison—from Edmund Randolph, who had the chief hand in making it—and he was a Virginian—the writers of it, the authors of it, and you who have lived under it from 1789 down to this year of our Lord 1858—none of your fathers and none of your father's sons, has ever measured the height, or the depth, or the length, or the breadth of the wisdom of that Constitution. [Loud applause.]

Virginia, Virginia speaks for herself, she gave you the father of your country. [Applause.] She gave you your revolution; she gave you your liberty; she gave you the author of the Declaration of Independence; she put the ball of revolution in motion and was the first that gave it impulse. [Applause.] She was the mother of your Constitution in the person of Edmund Randolph and Madison. And then she was the mother of your judiciary in the person of John Marshall. [Applause.] Mother of the Father of the country; mother of the Constitution; mother of the Declaration of Independence; mother of the Revolution; mother of the Judiciary, which is the great bulwark of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] We may well claim that she is “mother of us all!” Is it necessary for me to give you a list of her sons? They are more numerous than the mighty pillars of this mighty fabric; and they are just as staunch in their historical version as these pillars in the firm basements. [Loud applause.]

And now after all, they talk about Virginia's decay: she has never decayed, she has not decayed; she has not progressed in mechanic arts, in mining, and manufacturing, and commerce, but she has ten times the field of Pennsylvania in iron and coal, and she can have mechanics, or miners, or manufacturers, and commerce whenever she chooses; and as I have said often before, every river has its waterfall which murmurs the music of her power for machinery. [Applause.]

I thank you (addressing himself to Mr. Cochrane) for the honest truth which you have told them this day. As a witness to what I

have been preaching for twenty years to my constituents. It is time that Virginia was turning her attention to manufactures, mechanics, and commerce, and mining. No country, no State can live upon one only of the five cardinal powers of production. She must resort to all of the five combined, and she is doing it; go before you leave here, my friends from New-York, and look at the iron factories that are growing up around this noble scenery. I say that labor is not the "mud-sill" of society, and I thank God that the old colonial aristocracy of Virginia, which despised mechanical and manual labor, is nearly run out. I thank God that we are beginning to see miners, mechanics, and manufacturers who will help to raise what is left of that aristocracy up to the middle grade of respectability. [Laughter and applause.] Look at the iron factory here, look at the tobacco factory here—that factory which is every day stealing my life away with the very *weeds* of luxury. (The Governor chews tobacco freely.) But it is worth some five or six millions now; and if you ask me where Virginia is to-day, I will tell you *where you are*—in Warwick & Barksdale's mill-house, that grinds out (I mean all the mills) about five hundred thousand barrels of flour per year. [Applause.] And, sir, we are reaching our Briarian arms to the big bend of the Ohio. We are running a dead straight line of railroad from Hampton Roads to the mouth of the Ohio, which lies exactly midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Northern lakes. We will carry this canal—look at its basin—we will carry it across the Alleghanies; and, Mr. President of the James River and Kanawha Canal, (addressing himself to Col. Ellis,) if you and I don't live to see it cross the tunnels of the Alleghanies, my children will live to see it. I can't say that of yours, as you have got none. [Laughter, and cries of "this way," "this way," from the left.]

Gov. Wise.—The fact is that I am now talked out. I have recently recovered from severe illness, and feel, consequently, unable to speak at any length.

Cries of, Go on, go on.

Gov. Wise.—I would if I could, but I can not. I will now conclude by giving you the following toast:

Virginia's Guests—They must measure Virginia's welcome to them by the size and use of her dining-room—the largest flouring mill, with the best brand in the world. If there be not bread enough on the board below, there are barrels for thousands more in the stores above.

The Governor took his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

7. The Seventh Regiment of New-York State Militia—The first corps of the first city of the first State of the first nation—known always to the country—to-day endeared to Virginia.

Colonel Duryee responded :

In behalf of the Seventh Regiment he thanked them for the high compliment that they had been pleased to pay the National Guard on this occasion. It is a source of great pleasure, and gratification to the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, to perform their duty in a manner as to merit the approbation of their fellow-countrymen. They endeavor to do a duty they owe to their country, its constitution, and laws; in supporting its institutions with fidelity and zeal, they ever hope to be animated with true patriotism and devotion.

The kind invitation and reception they had met with this day, make them feel they are indeed in the hands of their warm-hearted brethren of the South.

The North and the South here mingle in pleasing fraternity, the interchange of friendly and brotherly sentiments obliterates all geographical lines, all sectional differences are removed, and from this time forward, may the massive columns of the friends of the Union gather strength and unity, in support of the laws, to the exalted dignity and glory of our country.

Members of the National Guard, we are this day the recipients of the unbounded hospitality of the Virginia Volunteers. I therefore propose the Virginia Volunteers—their hearty reception and generous hospitality makes this an occasion never to be forgotten.

James Lyons rose after the tumult had subsided, and proposed nine cheers for the National Guard and three more for their gallant commander. The call was heartily responded to.

The following regular toasts were then read, the reading being interrupted several times by calls for Mayor Mayo, Col. Selden, and others.

8. The City of New-York and the City of Richmond—They vie with each other in honoring the memory of a patriot whose light “far off shone” even in the *days of patriotism*.

9. The Army of the United States. A winter campaign in the Rocky Mountains has shown that they have an “Alexander” who may

be "great," and a "Cooke" who can keep his course 'mid storms as violent as those of the deep.

10. The Navy of the United States. They only await the order, to pluck the "Buzzard," and navigate the "Styx."

11. January 8, 1815. The day that Americans taught Peninsular heroes that others, besides the British soldier, understood the push of the bayonet.

12. The Volunteers of the United States. The country fears nothing from their numbers, but expects every thing of their fidelity and courage.

13. Woman. The joy and torment of man's life—the Alpha and Omega of his existence—the main-spring of all his actions—the tyrant from whom there is no appeal, whose slightest caprice is law, whose subjects are slaves, yet whose thralldom we all desire to last forever.

The reading of the toasts being finished, the company dispersed, and the scene became one of great activity in preparation for leaving, and was followed by the solemn stillness which prevailed after the military had left.

CLOSE OF THE DAY.

The festivities in the dining-room having terminated, the companies resumed their arms, and the National Guard soon after formed into line on Twelfth street. As the Virginia military marched by the line, their guests presented arms. They then formed into column by companies, and were escorted up Main to Ninth street, and up Ninth to Capitol Square. The entire column then marched around the Monument and saluted the statue of Washington.

After spending a short time on the Square, the New-Yorkers were escorted to their quarters—the Ballard House, the St. Charles, and the Powhatan—and dismissed. There was no parade at night, but many of the soldiers endeavored to make the time of the visitors pass pleasantly, by bestowing on them such attentions as lay within their power. The Artillery fired the usual evening salute, on Capitol Square.

AT NIGHT.

The Capitol Square was the centre of attraction, where thousands of persons assembled to inhale the pure air, and to spend a pleasant hour. By eight o'clock groups of ladies with their attendants were to be seen moving from every direction towards the Square, so that before nine o'clock the various avenues on the west side of the Capitol presented one living mass of human beings, surging to and fro as if moved by other than human power. The committee appointed to decorate these grounds for the occasion, had strung hundreds of Chinese lamps, made of colored paper, along the walks and upon the trees and Southern portico of the Capitol, the variegated lights from which, reflecting upon the parties sitting upon the grass, benches, and steps of the monument and State House, gave to the whole scene a most picturesque and fairy-like appearance. Added to this, the Armory band discoursed delightful music for a short time, which served to increase the animation of the scene. As a further attraction, transparent arches, with suitable devices, were thrown over the various gateways leading into the square. We present a copy of them.

Over the gate leading into Twelfth street and Franklin, were the following words :

"The Mount Vernon Association. Virginians, open your hearts and your purses."

Over Eleventh and Bank street gate :

"A sister bears the remains to a sister's bosom. It touches the heart."

Over Tenth and Bank street gate :

"JAMES MONROE. He controlled millions, and died poor. This is virtue."

Over Ninth and Bank street gate :

"Citizen soldiers—the only standing army required in a Republic."

Over Ninth and Franklin street gate :

“Virginia Presidents—let their bones repose in her soil until they rise in immortality.”

Over Ninth and Grace street gate :

“Fourth of July and Jefferson—Immortal by his efforts, it gave him immortality.”

Over Ninth and Capitol street gate :

“The wisdom and valor of Virginia, wrought into immortal bronze by the genius of New-York.”

Over the gate fronting the City Hall :

“The Empire State and the Old Dominion—united by the associations of the past, and the bonds of enduring affection.”

This arch was handsomely festooned with red, white, and blue, upon which were stars and wreaths of evergreen, with small flags waving above it.

Over the east gate, leading to Capitol street :

“The Fourth will never be forgotten by the Seventh.”

Over the gate leading from the square into the Governor’s yard :

“The Governors of Virginia--the guardians of her rights--the defenders of her honor.”

The upholstery of this arch was on red, white, and blue, handsomely decorated with stars and wreaths of evergreens, and small flags, and when lighted up was quite attractive.

The visitors to the Square seemed highly gratified at the simple yet attractive decorations prepared by the Committee, and many of them regretted that the evening for enjoyment was so soon ended.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

In honor of the trebly interesting occasion of the day—the national anniversary, the reception of the remains, and the entertainment of the Seventh Regiment—Capitol Square in the evening presented the appearance of a vast Carnival scene. The equestrian statue of Washington, the Governor's mansion, and the entire grounds were illuminated with fifteen hundred red, white, and blue lanterns, presenting a most brilliant *coup d'œil*. At the gate leading to the Governor's mansion, was an arched transparency in red, white, and blue muslin, trimmed with laurel.

During the evening, a national salute of one gun for each State was fired. The crowd was dense until a late hour, and many ladies promenaded without their hats, giving the scene much the semblance of one of our New-York German festivals in Virginia's best style.

The Seventh, determined to see all that was to be seen in town, and after the Square was nearly deserted, many of them provided themselves with the lanterns, and pursued their explorations, in companies of from five to fifteen, through the quiet city, admiring the cleanness and regularity of the streets, the public buildings, etc.

SERENADE TO THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR.

Shortly after midnight, Noll's National Guard Band was, with some difficulty, collected, and a goodly company proceeded to serenade the Governor with some of their choicest operatic selections. The Governor, and family and guests, including some of the delegation of New-York Virginians, and Hon. John Cochrane, appeared and acknowledged the compliment. The same courtesy was extended to Mayor Mayo, who was somewhat

taken by surprise, but addressed his visitors in an excellent extemporaneous speech, awarding the highest praise to the Seventh Regiment, and hoping that the courtesies between New-York and Virginia would never cease.

The New-Yorkers were somewhat wearied with the tedious voyage, the arduous march, and the pressing hospitality of their hosts; but arose on Tuesday morning much refreshed by their rest. The following order was issued by Col. Duryee on Tuesday morning :

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, N.Y.S.M.,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, July 6, 1858.

This Regiment is hereby ordered to parade this afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, in full uniform, white trowsers, on Capitol Square.

By order of

COL. DURYEE.

SMITH, Acting Adjutant.

Nearly prompt to the appointed time, the different companies marched from their respective quarters to the grounds on Capitol Square, where the Richmond military were drawn up to receive them. It had been arranged that they should be reviewed by Governor Wise, and the Richmond brethren in arms kindly consented to act as guard in clearing the requisite space for the evolutions. All was at length in readiness, and after sundry counter-marching, deploying, etc., the different companies fell into line facing the north-east, and back to the Capitol in the main path. At the word, "To the rear, open order, march," the rear line moved as one man back, and a fine quickstep being played by the band, the Governor was escorted briskly through the lines. Col. Duryee then exercised the entire Regiment, without music, in various battalion movements, including Hardee's flanks, the "right about face," and others, which elicited the warmest commendation from the citizens who witnessed them. There was a large crowd of spectators in the park, and not a few ladies, and the utmost praise was awarded to the proficieney of the men in marching and drill.

RICHMOND CHARACTERISTICS.

Though the Virginians extended every attention to the guests, the Seventh were strangers in a strange land, and were not unfrequently puzzled and astonished. The darkies were particularly noticed, both for their numbers and their decorous behavior. They exhibited the utmost alacrity in getting out of the path of all white people, and laughed and joked as if they were the happiest people in the world. Then the money bothered the Guards some, and the disbursing of small change was amusing. When "nine-pence" was asked for a mint-julep, it was thought very cheap, until on giving a good American quarter only ten cents was given in change. Then four-pence was sixpence, and a Spanish quarter only ninepence, while the shopkeeper loftily disdained to hand back any change under five cents. It was found, however, that the rule would work both ways, and that ten cents was just as good for a mint-julep as the best half of a quarter.

The excellency of the quarters provided for the Regiment was a subject of general congratulation. The best hotels in the place—Ballard's, the St. Charles, the Powhatan, and others—were crowded. Colonel Duryee and staff were quartered at Ballard's, an immense hotel, on the corner of Franklin and Fourteenth streets, connected with the Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, by a bridge—both houses being capable of accommodating eight hundred persons, and of holding fully twelve hundred.

The Virginians were assiduous in escorting the guests to all parts of the city and suburbs, which the limited time would allow, and fairly fatigued the New-Yorkers with attentions.

THE DEATH OF COUNCILMAN JUDSON.

Intelligence being received at Richmond of the death of Councilman Judson, of New-York, the following reso-

lutions were unanimously adopted by the Committee of the New-York Common Council on the Monroe obsequies:

Whereas, in the prosecution of our official duties at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, we, a Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with the transmission to his native State of the remains of James Monroe, have been notified of the decease of our late associate, Councilman William W. Judson; therefore,

Resolved, That we here appropriate from our active employment, a brief moment for the expression of our high consideration of the virtues of our departed brother, and our true sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, and a copy thereof be sent to the widow of the deceased.

T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

S. A. BUNCE, Secretary.

A FRATERNAL MEETING.

It being understood that the Seventh would be obliged to leave Richmond on the evening of Tuesday, a social glass was prepared, to which the officers of the guests and military of Richmond were invited. After considerable social enjoyment, the health of the Seventh Regiment was proposed by one of the Richmond officers. Col. Dur-
yee being absent, Lieut.-Col. Lefferts responded. He said :

Many, many thanks, brother soldiers of Virginia, for your frank and cordial greeting—thanks for your ready and warm-hearted response to the toast of the Seventh Regiment. You have taken myself, and members of my Regiment, again by surprise; but I believe it to be no disgrace, under such circumstances, to acknowledge both the surprise and defeat. You have been the more quiet, that our surprise and defeat would be more complete, while you extended a soldier's hospitality—Virginia's welcome. Words fail me to express adequately the satisfaction of the Seventh Regiment with their visit. Since I have had the honor to belong to the corps, I have never known them to enjoy a similar excursion so much as this. We have, for several years, looked forward to a visit South, but, until now, the occasion for an appropriate expression of the fraternal feel-

ings of New-York for Virginia, had not presented itself. In the present we have had the honor of bearing to your soil the remains of one of Virginia's most noble sons.

Twice, I am proud to say, the National Guard have stood within the shadow of Bunker Hill; upon the last occasion to do honor to the memory of that distinguished patriot, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Warren, in raising to his fame a statue, by the hands and love of Massachusetts. It was fitting for a soldier who loves his country and his God, to bend his steps also southward, bearing within his arms an offering, for another sister State. And we have performed the sacred trust, brothers of Virginia, and laid the bones of one of the great and noble sons of your State within its borders. We leave your hospitable and generous city for the grave of Washington—there to seek the inspiration of that glorious spirit which, by love, fidelity, courage, secures the homage of the millions yet unborn. Happy Virginia, were your history naught but the record of his life, it would have been sufficient, that you, of all others of this mighty confederation, gave him birth.

Pardon me for taking up more than my share of time, but I have felt at a loss how we could express our thanks, how we may reciprocate the splendid entertainments you have given us. Yesterday, in yonder noble halls, the tables groaned with the weight of your generous offerings. Men for the first time met—and met as friends. To quiet the noise was impossible, even had I had the heart to do so. You alone were to blame, for you at once made our men feel that they were at home, and happy in the Old Dominion. They are now incompetent to discharge the debt of gratitude. They can never return the hospitality. (A National Guard: "That's so." Cheers.) Yesterday I was to have replied to a regular toast, "The Volunteers," etc., but was prevented. Let me say, in conclusion, that we are all engaged in a volunteer cause, a volunteer union. (Cheers.) The very spirit of our Institutions rests upon the voluntary offerings of each and every individual upon the altar of freedom. As to our Volunteer Militia, no comment of mine is needed. The hill-sides and valleys of Virginia are familiar with the tramp of the men of the Revolution. They have gilded the pages of our history by their acts of fortitude, courage, and virtue. The militia of to-day stand ready to emulate their example. (Cheers.) National Guard: I give you, our friends, the "First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers." (Received with applause.)

Colonel Carey of Richmond, responded, and said they

had received the National Guards of New-York as brother soldiers. They had attempted to treat them as brothers, because they had always stood with the law and order party of the Union. They knew that the Richmond volunteers would never forget the National Guards. (Cheers.) He entirely dissented from the Lieut.-Colonel, that the New-Yorkers could not properly reciprocate their hospitality, because he knew that, from his own knowledge of the corps, which had become an element in the history of the country, that they were able to do well any thing they undertook, and always their duty. (Cheers.) He gave, in conclusion: "The Seventh Regiment of the New-York State Militia—the National Guard, the first corps, of the first city, of the first State, of the first nation—always known to the country, and to-day endeared to Virginia." (Prolonged cheering.)

Col. Carey also proposed the "Army of the United States," and called upon Major Anderson to respond, but that gentleman had sloped.

Major Wm. Mumford, of Richmond, was now loudly called upon to speak, who said that he was in no condition, after a ten days' visit to New-York, a sea-voyage, with no sleep and no rest, to make a speech. He recounted the civilities which had been extended to him at New-York, and expressed the highest appreciation of her hospitality, and complimented the National Guards. In conclusion he gave: "New-York and Virginia—they meet together at the foot." Other speeches and toasts followed from members of both corps, and the fraternal congratulations were kept up until it was necessary for the New-Yorkers to "fall in." The Richmonders escorted their guests to the Glen Cove, *en route* for the steamer Eriesson bound for Washington, Mount Vernon, and Baltimore.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARD.

At about half-past six o'clock Tuesday evening, the National Guard assembled on the Capitol Square, and being formed into line, was reviewed by the Governor and his aids; after which they went through a number of exercises, displaying that exquisite accuracy of movement which had excited the unbounded admiration of the citizens. The evolutions were applauded by cheers and clapping of hands by the delighted multitude present. These concluded, Col. Duryee took a parting of hands with Gov. Wise and others, both officers and gentlemen present. The Colonel called out nine cheers for Virginia, which were given with great enthusiasm by the Guards. Lieut.-Col. Cary, commanding the First Regiment, gave the cue for reciprocating the compliment, and some dozen or more of very hearty cheers were given by the Richmond Volunteers, most lustily backed by the crowd of spectators. The New-York soldiers followed with cheers for Gov. Wise, which were poured out at the top of their voices. This lively scene was added to by two national airs from the band of the Seventh Regiment.

The order for marching was then given, and the New-York Regiment filed off, escorted by the First Regiment, and took up the line of march for Rocketts, where they were to embark for home. As they left the Square, fireworks were let off from near the monument. In the route down Main street, the Guard were cheered by those assembled on the sidewalks and crowding the windows. They marched with the same steady quick-step that they had preserved during the morning drill. The weather was highly favorable, but they had had two days of sharp exercise, and their bright appearance and elastic step last evening, showed that they have that indispensable quality of the soldier—capacity to bear fatigue.

At different points in the line of march fire-works were let off.

The bright blazes of these explosives and combustibles, throwing a purple light on the troops, had a beautiful and striking effect. On arriving at the wharf, cheer after cheer was sent up by the Richmond military and the spectators. The Guard embarked on the *Glen Cove*, which was chartered by the citizens to take them back to the *Eriesson*. As the steamer left the wharf, the Artillery fired a parting salute, which was continued until she was out of sight. The departing guests returned it by cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Mayor Mayo was on board with them, and accompanied them to Mount Vernon.

The National Guard in Richmond—their Movements and Departure—Effect of the Visit of this Gallant Regiment to the City—Virginia Volunteers—their admiration of the National Guard, etc., etc.

RICHMOND, July 7, 1858.

The contrast which the city presents to-day in its dull, monotonous aspect, to yesterday and the day before, when all was animation and joy, is extremely marked. To-day in truth does it wear the aspect of mourning, though not decked in its habiliments as upon Monday. Then there was but the superficial symbol of that condition—there being nothing in the mere tinsel of the ceremonial of Monroe's obsequies to beget sorrow; but in the sudden transition from the gay and enchanting scenes and joyous inspiration of the past two days to the prevailing dullness of to-day, there is an influence that tends materially to beget sorrow and melancholy. All this is the result of the pleasing associations and incidents which marked the stay of the National Guard among us, and the agreeable recollections of these events, which served

by contrast to render the prevailing monotony almost unendurable.

Many aptly apply the term "mourning" to the feelings of our people since the departure of the National Guard, for their regrets actually assume that character. Never have we witnessed so warm and sincere an attachment as that which seemed to animate the citizens with reference to that gallant corps. It was precisely such as would be supposed to exist on the part of one brother towards another, and, as was natural under such circumstance, their feelings of sorrow at separation were in the same ratio. As soldiers, they were admired beyond conception; as gentlemen, they commanded the esteem and respect of every one; while in their social intercourse, they rendered themselves objects of love and esteem. So intense was the admiration of them, that during yesterday they were sought out and carried in squads by many of the citizens to their private residences, that they might there in an especial manner be honored by substantial evidences of esteem and admiration. When they went into stores to purchase any articles necessary for immediate use, payment was refused, and many of them were heard to remark that, though two days in Richmond, they were unable to spend as much as a ten-cent piece. I know the fact, that when on Monday night, a few members of the Regiment went to bathe in the river, they were followed by a group of our citizens with a view to preserve them from accident. In short, so intense were the feelings of attachment and gratitude which their gentlemanly deportment and patriotic service produced, that every citizen of Richmond would have readily risked his life in their behalf.

Preparatory to their departure, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House, John P. Ballard, Esq., entertained them in one of the spacious rooms of that establishment to a farewell drink. The scene was a

pleasing one. The interchange of kindly feeling between the members of the gallant Seventh and many of the leading citizens who were present, betokened a warmth of gratitude, friendship, and appreciation on both sides, which it were well that citizens of both sections would more frequently cultivate. No event of a political character, no intercourse even of a commercial nature, however intimate, could have drawn together in such happy union these members of the two sections, or rather of New-York and Virginia, or could tend so much to produce agreeable results in the future, as will the associations and intercourses of the past two days between the citizens of the two States. So strong was the desire on the part of the people of Richmond to honor that gallant corps, that many of them suspended business even on yesterday to have a feeble opportunity of doing so.

At half-past six o'clock P.M. on the 6th, the companies formed in front of the Exchange Hotel, and after giving nine cheers for Mr. Ballard, the proprietor, and a short speech from Mr. Ballard, they repaired to the Capitol square, and then formed into line in front of the Governor's mansion. The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers of this city were on the ground to escort them, forming a line of a convenient distance from the National Guard to prevent the large crowd present from infringing on their parade-ground. The Guard having formed in double file, the Governor, accompanied by the Mayor of the city, members of the City Council, the Hon. John Cochrane, and other members of the Escort Committee from New-York, passed in review in front of each line of the double file, the beautiful band which accompanied the Regiment meanwhile playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." They then took their stand immediately in front of the line, to witness the drill and parade, in both of which they seemed to take the greatest delight. Many present who witnessed similar displays by English

troops in Hyde Park, in London, and elsewhere, actually conceded to the National Guard a superiority over all. The "order arms" indicated of itself a perfection in drill that would have done honor to any military corps of any nation on earth. The sound was almost a unit—it was like the grounding of a single musket. This movement was invariably followed by the clapping of hands and loud cheers from the immense multitude all round.

At the close of the drill, Colonel Duryee called for nine cheers for Virginia, which the gallant fellows gave with an enthusiasm which betokened the warmth of their gratitude and appreciation at the reception which they had met with in Virginia.

Governor Wise then addressed them in a few brief remarks.

At half-past seven o'clock the Regiment took up the line of march for the boat at the wharf at Rocketts, preceded by our Volunteer Regiment. On their way through Main street they were warmly cheered by the immense crowds that lined the street on both sides. United States flags were hoisted at different points along the line of march as upon their entering on Monday; and rockets were sent up in quick succession, forming an arch of vivid fire over their heads. In short, they were met at every point along the route with every mark of appreciation, every token of gratitude that the citizens could confer.

Arriving at the wharf, they entered the steamer Glen Cove, chartered by the City Council to take them from the Eriesson to this city and back, and about ten o'clock P.M. took their final farewell of their escort, civil and military, whereupon the steamer moved off amid the roaring of cannon from the Richmond artillery.

It were well, indeed, that such visits, such interchanges of friendly feelings more frequently passed between the citizens of both sections of the Union. The salutary in-

fluencee of the happy intercourse of the past two days will not die out in a year or a lifetime. There are incidents and associations connected with this visit which will never be forgotten by either those who made it or those who have been honored by it. With the people of Virginia the honored memories of the Fourth of July will be still more enhanced by reason of the joyous and pleasing associations of the anniversary just celebrated; and with every recurrence of the day will come to every Virginia mind grateful recollections of the events which have just closed. Happy, indeed, that it is so; and still happier for the country would it be if these sentiments were more general.

Our Virginia Volunteers seemed entranced in admiration at the grand spectacle which they had the good fortune to enjoy in the drill and parade of the gallant National Guard.

ATTENTION SHOWN THE REGIMENT AT RICHMOND.

The unbounded and continuous hospitality of the Old Dominion could hardly allow the New-Yorkers time to rest; and from the first moment of their arrival they were feted and treated and greeted in every imaginable manner denoting fraternal feeling. As for sleep or quiet, they were not in the programme. The whole town seemed to be turned into a vast festive hall, and whenever the uniform of the Seventh made its appearance, it was the signal for a cordial welcome, such as Virginia alone could extend. The New-Yorkers were fairly taken by storm, and fathomless seemed the reservoir of good feeling in the hearts of the Virginians. The only complaint was of an excess of attention. But time was pressing, and other engagements compelled the termination of the pleasantest visit ever enjoyed by the Seventh Regiment.

Just previous to starting, a few on board the Glen

Cove noticed a little tow-boat and barge passing down the river, but thought it was only some freighting expedition, and grumbled lest they should get in the middle of the channel. The surprise of all on board may be imagined when the Glen Cove was hailed by this barge a few miles down the river, and the Company asked to come on board to take a parting drink with the Richmond Grays, Lieutenant Boissieux, who had contrived this "boarding outrage" as the climax of their kindness. The Glen Cove was soon hitched to the Old Dominion, for that was the appropriate name of the barge, and the two companies were soon socially engaged on all parts of the boat. This last evidencee of good feeling fairly overcame the New-Yorkers, and they vowed, in language more strong and expressive than is usually used in divine service, that they never did see "such a reception" given to any body any where. Nor could they stop even here, for after the last man had taken the last drink and shook hands for the last time, and the cheering had at last been finished, and, as was supposed by many, the Virginians had been finally bid adieu, it was found that they had determined to be represented and had insisted upon sending Mayor Mayo and Maj. William Mumford to see the guests safe at Washington and Mount Vernon. The New-Yorkers now gave up in despair, and acknowledged that though they had heard of Virginia hospitality, they could have formed no idea of it as it really existed to this boundless extent.

ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES RIVER.

We heard a good deal yesterday in regard to an occurrence on James River the night before, but do not apprehend that any diplomaey will be called for to assist and maintain the doctrine that the American flag protects the vessel sailing under it. Our readers have already been apprised that the Richmond Grays chartered the

steamer Old Dominion, and quietly dropped down the river on Tuesday night, in advance of the New-York National Guard. It appears that the Old Dominion, when some thirty miles below, lay to and awaited the steamer Glen Cove, which soon hove in sight, with the visiting Regiment on board. When she got within hailing distance, the Grays fired two or three volleys across her bow, and ordered her to heave to. The command was promptly obeyed. The Old Dominion then ran alongside, and the boats were lashed together. When the New-Yorkers saw the Richmond Company, they were filled with amazement, having had no previous warning that such a manœuvre had been executed, and were utterly at a loss to comprehend how the Grays managed to slip away and get down the river ahead of them. The Grays at once gave them to understand that they desired an "engagement" on the water, having had several on land; and without farther parley, the "Seventh" assented to the request.

In a short time the decks of the Old Dominion exhibited a scene of excitement almost unprecedented. Champagne bottles kept up a succession of sharp reports, and a variety of fluids and solids were introduced by the Grays to render their victory certain. The National Guard, of course, knocked under, and for an hour or two, all was hilarity among the soldiers of the North and South. The Mayor of Richmond, who was present, insisted that the Old Dominion should cut loose and carry the "Seventh" back to the capital; but Col. Duryee contrived a counterplot, and not only succeeded in withdrawing his own men, but carried the Mayor with them.

The last greetings were heartily given, cordial wishes of future happiness expressed on both sides, and about twelve o'clock the boats parted company. The Grays fired three volleys at parting, the "Seventh" responded with cheers, the Glen Cove pursued her way down the

river, and the Old Dominion returned with the gallant Grays (who mustered fifty-one on this occasion) to Richmond.

The National Guard en route for Washington—The Reason why Gov. Wise could not accompany the Guard—The Regiment expected to have had the honor of his Company to Mount Vernon, he having received a cordial invitation to that effect.

The following letter of the Governor to Col. Duryee, explains the cause of his inability to accept of the kind invitation extended to him :

RICHMOND, Va., July 6th, 1858.

TO COL. A. DURYEE, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK:

DEAR SIR: It would give me the most cordial pleasure to be able to accompany you and your whole command to the Tomb of Washington with my whole staff, but I regret that duties as one of the visitors of the venerable William and Mary's College, of a character of special importance, fixed for the eighth inst., will deprive me of that pleasure. Nothing will ever deprive me, sir, of the gratification I deeply feel in the visit your glorious regiment has paid to Richmond. It has rekindled patriotic and brotherly feelings around the sacred tomb of a Revolutionary father, and their warmth will be increased to a flame when you have touched the walls of the altar at Mount Vernon. With grateful acknowledgment, and the profoundest respect for your command, I am very truly yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

CAMPING ON A STEAMBOAT.

The scene on board the Glen Cove after she got fairly under way was most amusing. The men had all become excessively fatigued with a long sea-voyage, tedious parades, and most laborious social enjoyment, and now they were, as some graphically expressed it, "pretty well played out." There was a prospect of a five hours' sail down to the Eriesson, which lay some distance below City Point, and there was hardly standing-room for the regiment, after stowing the baggage. A slight collation was served in the cabin, to which the men were admitted in companies, and then the fun commenced. Some

wanted to sleep ; but there was not room enough on the boat for all to lie down at full length, nor seats enough to seat all. Those who were so fortunate as to secure a resting-place on a cushion or sofa, or even on the carpeted floor of the ladies' saloon, hung to them like grim death. Picturesque groups lined the cabin below, stretched on chairs, tables, sofas, and even the floor, in every possible position. They were piled amid the baggage, stretched along the stacks of guns, in the boats, and wherever there was the slightest possibility of getting a moment's rest. Those who could get no such place, amused themselves by gathering in a crowd in the after-gangways, cheering every body and every thing. They cheered the officers, the privates, the reporters, the Virginians, the steward, the light burning and the light out. Then they sang, as tired soldiers can only sing ; then they cheered in whispers for fear of waking up the sleepers ; then they demanded a speech from every passer-by, and thus the night passed on the Glen Cove, the men lying about loose in every direction with the most perfect *abandon*.

At four A.M. on Wednesday the Eriesson was descried and soon the bustle of beating to quarters, and donning equipments preparatory to disembarkation, presented a busy scene. The Glen Cove was soon cleared, and without stopping much for ceremony, the boys distributed themselves to the localities which they had respectively occupied on the passage down, some in state-rooms, others on the floor, and more on mattresses on the upper deck. That some sound sleeping was done, and that the early breakfast was not very extensively patronized, may be reasonably believed.

At about ten o'clock Old Point Comfort, or Fort Monroe, just at the junction of James River with the Chesapeake in Norfolk harbor, hove in sight, and it was determined to give it a salute. Thirteen guns were fired, the

men went to quarters, and the band played some appropriate airs as the Eriesson passed the Point. The appearance of the men at this time was most strangely in contrast with that at the morning or evening review of the day previous. Then, as trim and neat as ladies' men—as no doubt many of them are—and now in the most charming dishabille. Here a dapper Lilliput fellow, with a stout overcoat and thin white pants, there a stout standard-bearer with an undress-jacket and gray pants. Others varied the costume in endless ways, by making selections from the whole uniform—one, in despair of getting any thing novel, borrowed a hat and shawl from the chamber-woman, and furnished a bustle by appropriating a pillow. Each man seemed anxious to get into some out-of-the-way place, in inverse ratio to his usual desire to be in just the exactly right place. The forecastle, foretop, maintop, rigging, wheel-houses, braces, guards, boats, and even the cook's galley-pipe contained men peering out at the people on Old Point Comfort.

About the only drawback was the inefficiency of the pilot, who more than once run the vessel aground. The cargo was easily shipped, however, and the boys took it all in good part, crying, "Look out for a shipwreck," and "Get out your life-preservers." A few miles up the Chesapeake, however, a pilot was signalized from the light-ship, and taken on board, to the great relief of all.

AMUSEMENTS ON THE VOYAGE.

It may be imagined that five hundred New-York boys would not be collected on one ship without having some sport on the tapis. The resources for amusement were unlimited, and the knots of jolly companies collected in all parts of the ship presented a most picturesque scene. Whist, euchre, draughts, chess, and smoking were the most popular. In the afternoon, when the sky was clear, with an awning stretched over the quarter-deck and a

cool breeze, the enjoyment was such as to satisfy the most fastidious. The mattresses were scattered on the deck, and the men lounged about in the height of luxury. Occasionally, by way of variety, some of the beds and pillows would be sent flying about briskly, to the no little annoyance of the more quiet. The utmost good nature of course prevailed, for each knew that if he exhibited the slightest disposition to be cross he would soon get the worst of it. The more industrious took advantage of the leisure to clean up their equipments, while others seemed to be glad to seize the opportunity to sleep. Occasionally the band would give some of their choicest selections, and then the boys would get together and have a song, perhaps quite as sentimental as the following:

"So say we all of us,
So say we all of us,
So say we all,
So say we all."

Then the decks would be cleared, and with the excellent music a dance would be started—the ladies distinguishing themselves by turning their caps, and generally by smoking segars and very long strides. It was presumed that there was an officer of the day or night, and thirty-two men on guard all the time; but their duties were by no means fatiguing. The guard-house was held up in terror to all those disposed to be extra noisy, but it was necessary to catch the culprit first, and on several occasions this proceeding involved a chase up the rigging and all over the ship, not always resulting successfully to the pursuer.

A COURT-MARTIAL AT SEA.

On Wednesday evening the proceedings were varied by the summary court-martial of one of the drummers, who was arrested and taken before a self-constituted court-martial, charged with a most heinous offense. A mock

judge and jury were chosen, and one of the guard was selected to act as public prosecutor, while Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, good-naturedly consented to defend the accused. Evidence was not wanting on both sides, and what with badgering the witnesses, abusing the Court, technical objections, law points, contests between counsel, and the mock verdict, the scene was much like some of the real trials which take place in real courts in New-York, with the exception, perhaps, that it was conducted with much more ability.

AGROUND AGAIN.

At half-past eleven on Wednesday evening, all hands were astonished to find that the ship had been brought to anchor in the Potomac, the pilot alleging that the channel was too narrow to proceed in the night. These frequent detentions interfered greatly with the arrangements by their unexpected consumption of time, and necessitated the abandonment of part of the contemplated visit. The quiet, however, was taken advantage of to procure sleep, and in a short time the ship presented a scene of somnolence worthy the pencil of an artist, for the variety of costume and positions of the men. Early Thursday morning it was proposed to secure the anchor and proceed up to Washington, from there pay a visit to Mount Vernon, and thence proceed home. The general chagrin may be imagined when it was found just after daylight that the ship had run aground again. There was no alternative but to keep in good humor, and the boys went to work with a will, at the request of Captain Lowber, to get the ship off. The small boats were lowered and loaded with a heavy anchor attached to a hawser. They were rowed a short distance from the ship, and an attempt made to drop the anchor, when it went over with a splash taking one of the boats down with it stern foremost, and tossing the men out as from an upset whale-boat. For-

tunately no one was injured, and the anchor taking a good hold, the men grasped the hawser, the line extending the whole length of the ship, and commenced pulling like old salts. The steamer soon began to move slowly, and by keeping the rope moving, each man running back and taking hold again when he had reached the bows, the ship was washed off the shoal, and the heavy anchor lifted by main force out of the water. The scene was laughable in the extreme, and all sorts of jokes were carried on during the operation. Not a few of the men stripped and took a bath in the Potomac, the vessel being several hours on the rocks.

The following order was issued on Thursday morning :

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. }
TROOP SHIP ERICSSON, }
POTOMAC RIVER, July 8, 1858—7½ A.M. }

The Regiment will parade on the arrival of the small steamer, in full uniform, white trowsers, knapsacks, with gray trowsers, fatigue-caps, and jackets packed therein, to proceed to Washington city.

By order, A. DURYEE, Colonel.

SMITH, Acting Adjutant.

As the ship was yet aground, some surprise was manifested; but it was soon made known that a propeller had come alongside and taken off the Quarter-master and his assistants, for the purpose of going to Washington and chartering a steamer. Various efforts were made to get the ship off the rock in the mean time.

COURT-MARTIALING THE PILOT.

Though the indignation at the incompetency of the pilot was universal, it manifested itself good naturally, and it was determined, by way of vent for this feeling, as well as for the amusement of the Company, to try the delinquent by a court-martial. The court was constituted as follows :

SUPREME COURT—STEAMER ERICSSON,
Before Judge Wm. Halsted.
July 8, 1858.

The people against John Doe, the pilot of the Ericsson, for running the boat ashore. Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, for the prosecution, and Messrs. Charles Babcock and F. W. King, for the defense.

The court was held on the quarter-deck, the judge being seated on the wheel-house, with a black coat on, turned back foremost, with Col. Duryee's eye-glasses. One of the Guard officiated as policeman, to keep the crowd in order, and Messrs. E. Jenkins and J. W. Sheppard acted as court- clerks. The prisoner was excused from attendance on account of pressing duties. Some person was found tampering with the jury, and it was proposed to call out the Seventh Regiment to preserve order. One of the jurors objected to serve, as he had formed an opinion, but he was pressed in the service. Another juror was discovered taking a bribe, but the court held that the offense was too common to disqualify him.

The jury were then sworn to "tell the truth, so help them Bob," but on the suggestion of the court that they were not to testify, they were sworn to hear, if they could.

Mayor Mayo then opened the case for the prosecution, stating briefly the accusation, that the pilot had put the ship on a rock instead of Washington harbor, and that he had willfully, falsely, and fraudulently represented himself to be a pilot. He recommended the confiscation of the pilot's boat, and that he be tied to the end of a line to serve as a sounding-lead.

Corporal Ware was the first witness, and swore he did not know any thing about the case; and on cross-examination expressed his doubts as to whether he was on the Ericsson or not.

Mr. Brumly was the next witness, and testified that he heard the pilot tell the captain that he knew the channel, and could take the ship up. His evidence was, however, objected to on account of his head being shaved, and also because he acknowledged having been fed on ham.

Mr. King opened the case for the prosecution, and moved to dismiss the indictment, on the ground that the offense was not a criminal one, but was the subject of a civil suit; also that there was no evidence that the ship had been run on the bar, or that the pilot would not have kept the bargain if they had given him time.

Sergeant Dyer and Col. Lefferts were then examined as to their knowledge of the case, but nothing material was elicited except the

fact that the officers, as well as the men, had been fed on ham, which was considered a strong point for the defense.

Sergeant Jenkins testified that the cook was responsible for the mishap, the ship having run on a lager-bier bar while he was feeding the dog. He had been fed on pilot biscuit, and felt capable of speaking as to all marine matters.

Mayor Mayo and Mr. Babcock summed up respectively for the prosecution and defense, making some very strong points. After which Judge Halstead delivered a charge, which was universally applauded for the perspicuity of its legal knowledge.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, in consideration of which one of the privates was sentenced instead of the pilot, because he had no coat. The sentence was, that he should wait until a collection could be taken up to get him a new coat.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

The city was in a fever of excitement all day yesterday in anticipation of the arrival of the popular Seventh Regiment of New-York. There was little else talked about at breakfast, and we feel confident that half the city had prepared themselves for a military display far superior to any thing witnessed in the metropolitan city.

At an early hour the District Regiment of volunteers, under the command of Colonel Hickey and his staff, marched to the Arsenal—the point at which the reception was to take place. As usual, they were accompanied by a regiment in variegated uniforms, far exceeding them in numbers, and possessed of an energy and perseverance, under all the untoward circumstances by which they were surrounded, which assured us the expected guests would receive from them, at least, an enthusiastic reception. But, alas! at the Arsenal gate they discovered another and an unforeseen obstacle to their entrance to the Arsenal grounds besides the patched and crumbling Penitentiary building, for the gate was closed to them, and the sentinel on duty informed them that

his orders were to admit none but the Volunteers. But there was a remedy which some of them took advantage of, for we perceived their singular dress and broken columns scattered all over the grounds so soon as we had passed the point of difficulty. We found, on inquiry, that this consisted simply in a scramble over a portion of the brick wall, a feat which was easily accomplished, since they were unencumbered with that essential part of the equipment of effective soldiers—the musket. The company, however, was not a large one, and upon the whole was quite as select as the promenade concerts at the Capitol grounds.

The military remained under arms but a few moments after entering the cool shade of the Arsenal grounds, Col. Hickey having considerably given orders for them to break ranks. Groups of officers and men were immediately formed, and the time was spent in pleasant and amusing gossip, interrupted occasionally by an anxious gaze far down the Potomac.

We ascertained, upon inquiry, that the Light Infantry, Lieutenant Tueker in command, mustered twenty-three men; the Highlanders, Captain Watt, twelve men; the Union Guards, Lieutenant Donnelly in command, twenty men; the Montgomery Guards, Lieutenant Kelcher in command, twenty-six men; the President's Mounted Guard, Lieutenant Teel in command, sixteen men; the German Yeagers, Lieutenant Veitze in command, twenty-two men; a detachment of United States Marines, in command of Sergeant-Major Robinson and Lieutenant Wilson, numbering forty-three men, and the superb Marine band. The regimental officers on the ground consisted of Colonel Hickey, Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Major Peck, Adjutant Henry N. Ober, and others. A corps of ordnance was also in attendance, and the battery used by Colonel Duncan in the Mexican war was placed on the river-bank ready for the firing of the salute.

This was certainly not a very formidable array, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in public spirit. It was a source of no little annoyance, not only to the officers but the men, that so small a portion of the regiment had responded to the call of Colonel Hickey.

As time wore on, and the hour for dinner approached, the general disappointment found vent in words, and many a sturdy fellow, who had started out strong in endurance, acknowledged himself faint and hungry. At last the *reveillé* beat, the men were formed in line, and refreshments were served up to them. This consisted of two biscuits, a piece of cheese, a Scotch herring, and a glass of water to each man. To the comfortable dinners in Washington this bill of fare no doubt will appear insignificant, but we must remind them that they were far from home on military duty, and had to put up with what could be got for them. As for ourself, we gratefully partook of a "horse-cake" and a glass of "lager."

After the arrival of the mail-boat from Aquia creek, every body felt certain that definite information would be obtained, and in a moment a hundred rumors were afloat. At last the *reveillé* again summoned the tired men to their posts, the line was once more formed, and the tired soldiers marched to their homes. We then learned that Quarter-master Winchester, of the New-York Regiment, had come up in the boat, and that the gallant Seventh could not possibly arrive before a late hour to-night. It is said that the Ericsson is aground at Kettle Bottom. The Collyer is already with her, and we understand that another steamer left last evening to join them. The Regiment will be brought to the city in these steamers, and when they arrive, will be quietly conducted to the quarters prepared for them at the National Hotel. The officers of the District Regiment will call upon them this morning at nine o'clock.

Arrangements have been made by a Committee of our

citizens for meeting the Seventh Regiment at Mount Vernon, and escorting them in a proper manner to this city. A steamer will leave the wharf at the foot of Sixth street for this purpose at seven o'clock this morning. Upon their arrival here they will be received with military honors by the military of the District, and conducted to the quarters prepared for them. After a brief rest, there will be a dress parade, and it is expected that the President of the United States will review this finely-drilled Company. We give place to the following letter from one of the visitors, which has just been handed to us :

STEAMER MOUNT VERNON, July 7, 1858.

Among the guests who accompanied the remains of President Monroe that came by the Mount Vernon to-day, and will remain at the National during their stay, we have the Hon. John Cochrane, the orator of the day; Mr. S. L. Gouverneur; Aldermen, Messrs. Adams, Murray, Tuomey, Lynes and Owens; Conneilmen, Messrs. Cornell, Bickford, Van Tyne, Bunee, and Frazer; Mr. Gallagher, sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Wilson, undertaker. Mr. Robinson, President of the Richmond Railroad, kindly sent the steamer Thomas Collyer for the delegation to Mount Vernon, where Mr. Washington received us with distinguished attention, giving us many interesting details connected with the life of Gen. Washington, and extending the kind hospitalities of the mansion to us. Captain Reynolds, of the Mount Vernon, gave a fine dinner, contributing to the pleasure of our trip, and rendering the hours passed with him one of the most agreeable incidents on the route. The steamer Eriesson will arrive at Washington in the morning with the Seventh Regiment. After sojourning at Mount Vernon an hour or so, they will honor Washington with a visit, then to Baltimore and home. They have met with the distinguished reception which they so richly deserve, being the best-drilled corps in our country.

Disembarkation from the Ericsson—Going on board the Steam-boat Mount Vernon—Reaching Washington—Regimental order—Review of the Regiment by the President and Cabinet—Visit to the Tomb of Washington—Description of Mount Vernon—Ceremonies at the Tomb—Address of the Rev. Dr. Weston, the Chaplain—Memento of Mount Vernon—More Hospitality—Pursuit of Pleasure under Difficulties—March through Baltimore—Reception in Philadelphia—En route for Home.

“It is a long lane that has no turning,” and after lying for twelve hours stranded in the Kettle Bottoms of the Potomac, those on board the Ericsson were overjoyed on Thursday afternoon to descry a small steamer bearing down upon them, which proved to be the Thomas Collyer, an old New-York boat, commanded by Capt. Baker, and containing a party of gentlemen from Washington, who, not finding the Ericsson at the appointed rendezvous, had run down to meet her. She conveyed the intelligence that Quarter-master Winchester had secured the steamer Mount Vernon to take the Regiment up; and in order to expedite movements, Mr. Richard Wallach, the owner, kindly consented to take up three companies on the Collyer. These were accordingly embarked, and quartered at the National. The Mount Vernon reached the Ericsson, and was ready to start by twelve o’clock P.M. of the same evening, which she finally did, after making an ineffectual attempt to get the Ericsson off, landing the balance of the Regiment in Washington on Friday morning, the 9th July. It was found that the Ericsson was stranded on an oyster-reef, and hanging just forward of midship, her bow being several feet out of water at low tide.

The detention was a source of great annoyance to the citizens and military of Washington, who had made comparatively extensive preparations for the reception—the Light Infantry, Lieutenant Tucker; Highlanders, Capt. Watt; Union Guards, Lieutenant Doucet; Montgomery Guard, Lieutenant Kelcher; President’s Mounted Guard, Lieutenant Teel; German Yeagers, Lieutenant Veitze.

and a detachment of United States Marines, under Sergeant-Major Robinson. The following were regimental officers:

Colonel Hickey,	Lieut.-Colonel Bacon,
Major Peck,	Adj. Henry N. Ober.

Though the whole force numbered but one hundred and seventy men, it evinced a disposition to be hospitable, and certainly the most general disappointment was manifested at the non-appearance of the New-Yorkers, and the necessity for disbanding the forces on the receipt of the intelligence from the Eriesson.

As soon as the Seventh had washed the dust from their eyes and throats, a general rush was made for the New-York papers, and none of the New-York guests stopping at the hotels were released until they disgorged all the newspapers in their possession, being the first that had been seen by the Regiment since the 3d of July. A notification was sent to President Buchanan that the Regiment wished to be reviewed by him, and he immediately sent verbal reply that he would be not only willing but happy to review the Seventh, and would consider himself honored by the visit. Arrangements were accordingly made for the parade, and the following order was issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, }
Washington, July 9, 1858. }

The Regiment will parade this day for review by his Excellency the President of the United States, in full uniform, white pants, without knapsacks. Regimental line will be formed in front of the City Hall at eleven o'clock A.M. The companies will report to the Adjutant in front of the National Hotel, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, for equalization. This Regiment will also parade this day in full uniform, white trowsers, without knapsacks, with the side arms only, for the purpose of visiting Mount Vernon. Regimental line will be formed in front of the National Hotel, at half-past two o'clock.

By order, A. DURYEE, Colonel.

LEBENAU, Adjutant.

The members of the Seventh were thus released between breakfast-time and the hour of parade, for the purpose of visiting the interesting points in the city, of which opportunity they availed themselves to the fullest extent. Some explored the Capitol grounds and buildings, rambling through the labyrinthian passages of the new extensions, peering into the offices, occupying the members and speaker's seats in the new House of Representatives, admiring some of the paintings in the rotunda, criticising the frescoes and ornamentation of the new buildings, climbing to the top of the eupola, (to the great strain of their calves,) inspecting the massive construction of the new dome, and behaving altogether like good republicans very much at home. A few strolled into the Patent, Treasury, Interior, State, and other departments, taking a peep at the Cabinet. Many found their way to the office of the Master of the Rolls, W. W. E. Rose, an old New-Yorker, who politely exhibited the various objects of interest in his department. Among these were the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the engraved copy of the Constitution, the papers found in the possession of André, the proceedings of the court-martial, and his touching letter praying that he might not die upon the gibbet; the minutes of the Constitutional Convention, and various other objects of intense interest to the scholar and patriot, or historian. Not a few called upon Gen. Cass, and found him as pleasant and sociable as he has the universal credit of being, rendered, probably, additionally interesting from the favorable termination of the great British outrage question. Gen. Cass looked hale and hearty enough to give many more rebuffs to British aggressions.

The uniforms of the Seventh could be distinguished in all parts of the city. On foot or in carriages they were determined to make the most of their few hours' leisure: and they did so most effectually. To be sure they were

not very partial to the swarms of flies, or the clouds of dust, or the long walks which it required to get from one point of interest to another ; but by dint of perseveranee and mint-juleps, they did a great deal of exploration in a very short time.

In the midst of the general enjoyment, a general sadness prevailed, when it was announced that the body of a member of the National Guard had been found floating in the river at Richmond ; then another dispatch was received, stating that the name of the member was Laurens Hamilton, of the Sixth Company ; and another stating that the remains would be taken to New-York for interment, eseorted by a Richmond company. Mr. Hamilton had been missed after leaving Richmond, but it was supposed that in the hurry he had been left behind. He had been brought on board sick, but had so far reeovered as to be able to walk about. He may have become de-ranged, and walked overboard, or been pushed off in the bustle. He was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, a second cousin of Hon. John Cochrane, and was a great favorite in his Company. He was a graduate of Columbia College.

THE REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The announcement that the regimental line would be formed in front of the City Hall, drew an immense con-course of spectators at that point, to witness the formation of the line—a novel spectacle for the citizens of Washington. In spite of the broiling sun, the City Hall steps, the sidewalks, and surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators, while the avenues thither swarmed with the citizens eager to obtain a view of the visitors. As the companies marched to the ground from their various quarters, they were universally admired. Though the Washington military did not parade, owing to the fatigue of the previous day, and the uncertainty of

the arrival of the guests, they were represented by the captains of the different companies, and Colonel Hickey, Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Major Peck, and other regimental officers. The line was soon formed, and after a few exercises of the manual, which drew applause from the unusually quiet Washingtonians, the line of march was taken up for the President's mansion, via Pennsylvania avenue.

The crowd was dense, and in some cases interfered with the movements of the Regiment; but as the curiosity was complimentary, and the Washington police could not be expected to have much experience in such matters, the inconvenience had to be borne patiently. It being midday, the heat was almost insufferable, and when the men arrived in front of the President's mansion, they seemed ready to drop. The absence of any police arrangements rendered it necessary to mount a guard from their own number, however unpleasant might be the duty. The line was soon prepared for review, and after the Washington officers had taken a position in front, on the sidewalk, a general stir announced that the President was coming, and soon he was seen heading the Cabinet and invited guests of distinction with stately step, making his way to the point fronting the centre of the line, assigned him for the review. He was the picture of a democratic President, and was attired in a pair of thin light-blue pants, white vest, black frock-coat, light cravat, and black beaver hat. As he took up his position, the order to "present arms" was given, and the President was received with the honors due his position, being three rolls of the drum, and flourishes of trumpets, the Colonel and other officers saluting. The Regiment was then arrayed "to the rear open order," and the President passed down and up the line on a tour of inspection, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, the Postmaster-General, and Attorney General, military officers of the State, Mayor

Townsend, Acting Adjutant-General, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, and others. The National Guard band played "Hail to the Chief" during the route, so that the President made the circuit in quick time. His stately form, at the head of the company, as he stepped accurately to the music as a veteran soldier, could be easily distinguished. He was offered an umbrella to shield him from the sun, but, like a true soldier, he declined. The column was formed by companies, twenty-two front, on the return of the inspection party, and passed in review at common time, returning four abreast, and repassing by companies at quick time. When Colonel Duryee gave the order, "Battalion—halt!" the promptness with which the order was obeyed, elicited a general hum of astonishment, and, as at the order "front," the line became as straight as a die, the applause increased to the cheering point; but, as at the order "order arms," the mukets came down with one thump, a general amazement was evinced, which, in numerous instances near the writer, manifested itself by muttered exclamations between the set teeth, often profane, but always expressive. Much amusement was created, as at the order to "right about face—march," the whole line scattered the crowd between them and the fence, and pressed many close to the railings until the moment of the order to "halt." It was generally considered but a fair balance to the incommodious arrangements for the review, or the absence of any arrangements, on account of which the most ragged republicans flocked in large numbers to the vicinity of the President and other distinguished guests. At the conclusion of the review, the men stacked their arms, and, accompanied by their officers, marched into the celebrated East Room of the White House, where President Buchanan had expressed his willingness to receive them. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, were first introduced by name by Colonel Duryee, after which the

men passed up in file, each shaking hands with the President without introduction. The President made no special remark, but his cordial grasp and pleasant countenance denoted the gratification which he felt at meeting the members of the "Seventh," whose excellent appearance and drill he had repeatedly praised to their officers. He, however, did make one general remark of note, when the first privates came up. He said: "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you. I was nothing but one of the rank and file myself when I was in the service."

On being introduced to the acting Chaplain of the Regiment, Mr. Weston, the President said: "I did not think there was any necessity for a chaplain to keep order in this Regiment." After all had been received, the President spent some moments in social conversation with the officers, and soon retired, on the plea of ill-health. After taking a superficial view of the White House, the guests left, and the Regiment soon formed and marched to their quarters for supper.

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Richard Wallach, of the Washington and Alexandria Steamship Company, kindly tendered to the Regiment the use of two boats, the Thomas Collyer and Mount Vernon, to convey the Regiment to Mount Vernon, which was gratefully accepted.

Colonel Duryee, having become slightly ill by hard duty, the command, on this occasion, devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Marshall Lefferts, who ordered the men to be ready to parade in full uniform, with the side arms only, for the occasion. The fatigue had been so great, and the weather was so extremely warm, that numbers of the Guard were unable to walk in the ranks, but went in fatigue-dress in conveyances to the boats. The Mount Vernon, Captain Reynolds, left Washington at a quarter to six P.M., and the Thomas Collyer left Alexandria

shortly after her. The late hour of starting was a matter of general regret, but the delays were considered unavoidable, and it was calculated that the visit would be over by daylight. The distance is about twenty miles, and in a little over an hour and a half, the company was landed on the wharf at Mount Vernon — the smaller steamer, on account of the shoal water, being obliged to take off the passengers of the other.

DESCRIPTION OF MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon is situated on the southern bank of the Potomac, about twenty miles below Washington, nearly opposite Fort Washington, an old fortification which was blown up during the war of 1812, on the approach of the British fleet.

The casual observer would hardly notice the spot in passing on the river, as the luxuriant foliage and thick forest trees nearly obscured the house from vision. The boat landed at a dilapidated wharf, jutting about thirty feet into the stream, and seeming ready to fall at every step when crowded. There are two paths leading to the tomb. The older one is much washed away by the rains, and is not the most direct route, being more in the path to the house. The other is a plank walk, loosened by age and frequent use, leading directly from the landing up the hill to the tomb, through thick foliage, and alongside a little ravine. The tomb is on a little hill facing the river, and but about a hundred yards from the bank, the same ridge extending some distance either way. On the left of the walk, as you approach the tomb, stands a small wooden building, which you are informed is for the use of the daguerreotypist, who alone is allowed to take pictures here; further up, on each side of the tomb, are marble shafts, erected to other members of the Washington family, whose remains are likewise deposited in the vault. The immediate locality of the tomb presents

a much-neglected appearance—the grass and foliage being much damaged by the many visitors. The tomb itself is on the side of the hill, built of plain brick, about fifteen feet high by twenty wide. The marble sarcophagus which contains the remains of Washington can be plainly seen through the large double-barred iron gates, and at its side, that of his wife. The ceilings and walls of the interior are soiled, by the water soaking through, and the plastering is falling off in many places. The dust covers the sarcophagus, so that the epitaph can hardly be read, and the following inscription over the doors is all that would denote, to the casual observer, the location of the tomb of the Father of his Country :

Within this inclosure rest the remains
of
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A stone panel over the door bears the following inscription :

I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

This vault was erected in 1831, just thirty-two years after Washington's death, and on the spot designated in his will, at the "foot of what is commonly called the vineyard inclosure." The old vault near by, which was then abandoned, is now but bare ruined walls, into which the visitor may enter. The new vault is about twelve feet high, arched over the top, and the brick walls are faced with free stone. The sarcophagus is cut from solid Pennsylvania marble, and is eight feet long, three wide, and two high, and rests on a plinth, which projects about four inches from the base. The top is of Italian marble, and bears, sculptured in bold relief, the arms and insignia of the United States, with the following inscription near the foot :

WASHINGTON.

The body of Martha, the wife of Washington, lies in a sarcophagus of a similar form, and is on the left of the vault, as you face the entrance, both being plainly visible through the iron gate. At the back-wall, two iron doors are seen, which lead to the vaults in which are deposited other members of the family. The walls of the vault are somewhat cracked. The grass in the vicinity is growing wild, and there were evidences that cows had recently pastured in the immediate vicinity, so that, whether from a desire to leave the place without molestation from the sacredness of its character or not, it bears a semblance of neglect which at first strikes the eye unfavorably.

Winding along a deep ravine, the same path growing apparently more dilapidated as it continues, leads up a steep hill about a hundred yards further on, and requiring the visitor to step carefully, lest he fall down the steep. Ascending a flight of steps, the route leads past the old ice-house, where notices are posted, warning visitors from despoiling the grounds. Another steep ascent brings the visitor to the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion of Washington, facing the river. Its ample dimensions strike you at once, and you picture in your mind the home of the Virginia planter, built with an eye ever wakeful to the demands of hospitality. A row of heavy wooden Corinthian columns fronts the house, and helps to support the overshadowing roof; the lawn is clean shaven, and, glistening through the tree-tops, the Potomac may be seen, either up or down the river. As you enter the hall, the furniture which belonged to Washington may be seen arranged at the side. There is his venerated arm-chair, with a leaf upon which he wrote, and the sitting-room chairs and tables. But the crowd hurries you on hastily through the two small rooms which alone are thrown open to the public, and you have but a glimpse of the pictures which were his, the furniture which he prized. You dare not even imagine that there

is an article which is not rendered sacred by the touch of his hand, and you would fain tarry to indulge in the reverie which this consecrated spot must force upon every thoughtful man. But, as upon the occasion of the visit of the National Guard, you have no time to linger; you continue the route, and pass out of the back-door, on which there is an ancient brass-knocker. From the back-stoop, the out-buildings may be seen, ranging on either side, and connected with the main building by hall-ways. They are the residences of the negro slaves employed on the plantation, and are said to be in the same state as when he left them. All the buildings seem to be in a good state of preservation. The mansion looks strong enough to last a century to come. This is Mount Vernon as it appeared to the writer in the hurried visit of but a few moments on the occasion of the visit of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, on Friday, the 9th July.

CEREMONIES AT MOUNT VERNON—THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

As the Guard passed up the walk, each uncovered his head, and gazed upon the tomb in silence as he passed. Some stooped reverentially, and plucked blades of grass or wild flowers, or little pebbles or bits of loose plastering, as mementoes of the spot hallowed to the citizens of America. When each had taken a passing view, the company formed in a semi-circle about the tomb, the officers and citizens being nearest, and after an impressive silence the stillness was broken by the Mayor of Richmond.

Mayor Mayo, in a voice husky with emotion, said he had not expected to address them. He had been born in Virginia, and yet for the first time in his life he stood before the tomb of the Father of his Country. The occasion was such that he could say nothing to them. They were now upon ground that was sacred and hallowed. It was the common ground of every American citizen.

It was no longer property ; it could not be property ; it was national. It became all American citizens to come there as to the American Mecca. All who loved freedom, and wished to worship at the shrine of liberty, should come there. He could not address them further, but would give way to another, who he knew would speak in more fitting terms than he possibly could.

Rev. Dr. Weston, the temporary chaplain of the Regiment, then came forward and spoke as follows, in a clear and sonorous yet affecting tone :

NATIONAL GUARDS: I have been requested by your respected officers to offer up a prayer here at this altar of patriotism, but, before I do so, I propose to preface it with a very few remarks. This has been rendered unnecessary by the touching and eloquent appeal of my friend who has just preceded me. It was well said, it was touchingly said, by some one, that Heaven left Washington childless that a nation might call him Father. We from New-York come here to-day to offer to his memory our filial homage, and I know there is not a heart present that will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

We shall be better for this. We shall go home better soldiers, better citizens, better Christians, for he whose ashes slumber there, was our exemplar in all these great things—a patriot incorruptible, nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast mind. A soldier, as some one has said: "Liberty alone unsheathed his sword, necessity alone stained it, and victory alone returned it."

In respectful deference we stand here alone to-day, and a voice seems to come from out the sky like that which awed the trembling Hebrew when he stood before the burning bush: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Not only do we assemble here, but centuries after we shall have gone and our ashes shall have mingled with the dust, the sons of American freemen will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the murmuring Pacific, from woody Maine and flowery Florida, as patriots to offer up their prayers upon this consecrated altar. Men who have met in anger, and in the excitement of political contests, will remember here that they are brothers, and that the great man who sleeps there knew no Mason & Dixon's line, no North nor South, nor East nor West, but his great heart embraced the whole country. He belonged, indeed, to humanity and to liberty every where. Not

only will millions of Americans come here to our Mecca, but they will come from distant lands. The down-trodden upon whose neck the heel of the tyrant has been set—they will come here too—and from those distant lands, when their liberties are being cloven down, and hope is well-nigh gone, there will come up a voice and prayer for another Washington to lead them on to victory and to freedom. God grant that the great example that great man has left to human liberty will not be lost, and that when the time shall come for that final contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to check men from dishonor and lead them on to universal liberty.

The reverend gentleman closed with an appropriate prayer, and after a lingering glance at the tomb, the company separated, and took the route to the mansion. Mr. John A. Washington, a nephew of the illustrious dead, the present owner of the estate, was on the ground, and was introduced to the principal personages present. Under his guidance, those who had not preceded, took the route to the house of Washington, and hastily observed the prominent objects of interest. Mr. Washington's slaves could be seen standing about, and not a few sold canes and other mementoes to the visitors.

The steamboats were soon resumed, the whole visit having occupied about an hour, and terminating just as the shades of night were falling. The hotels were reached shortly after ten, and after necessary refreshment, the men retired to prepare for the early departure of the morning, which had been fixed for 5 A.M., on the 10th.

A MEMENTO OF MOUNT VERNON.

Mr. J. Crutchett, proprietor of a factory for the manufacture of mementoes of the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, notified Col. Duryee, through Col. Hickey, that each member of the Seventh would be presented by him with some article commemorative of the resting-place of the immortal Washington.

MORE HOSPITALITY.

On inquiring at Brown's Hotel, at Washington, for the bill against the Regiment, the following letter was received :

BROWN'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: We regret exceedingly that we were not informed earlier of your intentions to take quarters with us during your short sojourn here. We are happy to inform you that we have no charge or bill against you, and hope that some future day you will again visit Washington, when we shall be better prepared to receive you.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

P. & M. Brown.

Col. Duryee also received the following :

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Sudden and severe indisposition, from which I am gradually recovering, alone prevented my tendering a personal welcome to you and your associates in arms; and I had hoped, up to the present moment, to be able to carry out this wish; but my physician has placed me under injunctions not to leave my house.

I deeply regret this circumstance on every account; but it shall not prevent an expression of my feelings on this interesting occasion, rendered doubly interesting from the patriotic errand which brought you to this region of our Union.

I am sure the citizens and soldiers of the federal metropolis will rejoice to meet you in their city; and in their name, as well as for myself individually, I offer to you and to those under your command a hearty welcome to Washington.

Allow me to add my best wishes for a pleasant and safe return to your homes.

I am, Colonel, with high regard, yours truly,

JAMES G. BERRET.

Col. ABRAM DURYEE, Commanding Seventh Regiment of New-York.

BEAU HICKMAN.

Of course the famous Beau Hickman, the gentleman so noted for being well dressed and never working—who is always so anxious to show you the city and borrow a half, was on hand on this occasion, and succeeded not unfrequently in doing his victim out of a “ half or a quar-

ter," by the most persistent encouragement of a desire to get rid of him, which can not easily be done. He never moves on under—"a half or a quarter."

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Though large bodies are reputed to move slowly, the Regiment had risen, breakfasted, and reached the dépôt within fifteen minutes after the appointed time, or about a quarter past five o'clock. There were eighteen cars, and but one old-fashioned engine to start them. Now, five hundred men, with their arms and accoutrements, and one hundred other men, with the baggage and cars, require some little force to move them. But it was found that the engineer had overrated his power and could not budge the train an inch without getting up more steam, which kept the train back so long that, on account of their being but a single track, two hours more were lost waiting for an express train to pass. The boys, however, had become too much accustomed to delay to feel at all angry, and immediately set to work pitching quoits and playing duek. Perhaps some city folks don't know how to play duek. It is done in this way: Some body must first be "It," and provide a big stone, having on it a smaller stone, which is called his "duck." The others fire stones, called their "ducks," at his "duck," and if they knock it off, all can go home provided they are not caught by "It," after he has put his "duck" on. If "It" has his "duek" on and catches another man away from "taw" going home or to "taw" with his "duck," he "tags" or strikes him, and the other has to be "It." It will be perceived that this is a scientific game, and likewise affords some opportunity for displaying physical energy. The two hours thus passed away almost imperceptibly, and after a dreary ride of two hours they got into Baltimore.

MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE.

The Seventh was expected in Baltimore at a quarter before seven, but did not arrive before a quarter past nine. The Light Artillery, Company K, Capt. French, stationed at Fort McHenry, and commanded by Capt. French and Lieutenants Gillem and Robinson, and the Baltimore City Guard, Capt. Joshua P. Warner, numbering fifty men, were drawn up ready to receive the New-Yorkers and escort them to the Philadelphia dépôt. They formed in line on Eutaw street, and the Seventh, after forming regimental line a short distance below, marched by, being received with due honors. The Seventh then drew up in line after passing the escort, and presented arms, and the Baltimoreans repassed them and took the right of the line, *en route* for the dépôt. The Baltimore City Guard uniform was black, trimmed with gilt, and bearskin caps. The rank and file wore epaulets of gilt, mixed with black. They marched in platoons—twelve front—and made a fine appearance. The route taken was through Eutaw, Baltimore, and South-High streets, to the dépôt of the Philadelphia cars—a distance certainly of over two miles. The men were already jaded with the fatigues of the past week, and this march through the broiling sun was such torture that many of them were obliged to fall out of the ranks and take to the sidewalk. Some flocked around the nearest pumps, or asked at private dwellings for a draught of water, and one benevolent grocer at the corner of Fawn street, seeing their condition, fixed up a pail of iced lager and placed it at their disposal. Those who stuck to the ranks suffered terribly, and one poor fellow was sun-struck and had to be carried to the train, where, for some time, his life was despaired of. The promptness with which the train left after their arrival, gave them hardly an opportunity to get a drink of water. They would have given

any price for refreshments of any kind. At the various stations, however, the water-jugs were replenished, and finally the whole Company had become somewhat recruited. Mr. William Roberts, of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad, contributed much by his arrangements to expedite the trip and make it comfortable. At Havre de Grace an excellent collation was spread on the boat, though there was hardly enough to satisfy all.

At Wilmington the Seventh was loudly cheered, and greeted with an artillery salute.

RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia National Guard had made extensive preparations to receive the Seventh, and were much chagrined when they learned that they had not time to stop. In spite of the lateness of the hour they stood their ground, and as the train came up greeted the Seventh with loud cheers. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm, of the First Brigade, and Captain Lyle, of the Philadelphia National Guard, waited upon Colonel Duryee in the cars, and pressed him to stay with his command and partake of a collation which had been spread at the new Armory; but Colonel Duryee was inexorable. He said the men were too tired, and he would not take them in New-York on Sunday, but expressed, on behalf of the Regiment, a grateful appreciation of the kindness intended, but impressed the necessity of proceeding at once to New-York. Captain Kyle accordingly yielded, and, upon invitation, seated his men in the forward cars for the purpose of escorting the New-Yorkers to the dépôt for New-York. The Philadelphia National Guard is a fine body of men, numbering one hundred and fifty muskets. The dress is light drab dress-coats, with brass buttons, and epaulets with pendent acorns, symbolical of strength, white pants and bear-skin black hats. They

are a fine body of men physically, and drilled with much precision. They courteously accompanied the Seventh on board the boat to Camden, where a most social interchange of feeling took place for the brief period before the starting of the train, which left Camden about half-past seven, and after sundry disagreeable stoppages, arrived at Amboy at half-past eleven. The transportation of baggage occupied some time, and it was not until half-past one before the landing at pier No. 1, North River, could be desrcied from the Amboy boat.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK TO RECEIVE THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

As soon as it became known that the Seventh Regiment were to return to New-York on Saturday night, July 10th, the members of the Seventh remaining in New-York, called a meeting for the purpose of attending at the pier near the Battery to receive them.

And the following order was also issued by the respective commanders of the two Battalions of the Seventy-first Regiment :

AMERICAN GUARD—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Regimental Order, No. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

The members of this Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, on Saturday afternoon, July 10th, at 5 o'clock, in full uniform, white trowsers, for parade, to receive the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, on their return from Richmond, Va.

The line will be formed at 5 o'clock. The band and field-music will report to the Adjutant, at the Armory, at 5 o'clock.

The Field and Staff will report to Colonel, dismounted.

Members who are not fully uniformed, will report to the Adjutant for special duty, in fatigue-dress.

By order of

Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

A. G. DEMAREST, Adjutant.

The line of the Seventy-first Regiment will be formed in Bond street, right resting on Broadway

NATIONAL GUARD BATTALION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, July 9th, 1858.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 6th inst., this Battalion will parade for the purpose of receiving our comrades of the Regiment on their return from Richmond and Mount Vernon.

The members of the different companies will assemble at their respective armories fully uniformed, armed and equipped, white pantaloons, without knapsacks, on Saturday, 10th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

Line will be formed on Washington Square, right on Wooster street, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely.

Lieutenant Haight with the Troop will report to the Adjtant twenty minutes before the formation of the line.

It is expected that every "National Guard," now in the city, will join in giving the Regiment a hearty "welcome home."

By order of Adj. Wm. A. POND, Commanding Battalion.
W. E. VERMILYE, Adjutant.

CITY GUARD—FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

ARMORY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York, July 9, 1858.

The members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory on Saturday, 10th inst., at four o'clock P.M., in full company uniform, for the purpose of joining in the escort to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

By order, W. H. HALICK, Commandant.
J. EDMONDS, Jr., Orderly.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT HOME—MILITARY PARADE TO RECEIVE AND WELCOME THEM BACK.

The military paraded in large numbers. The Seventy-first Regiment, (which was especially appointed to escort the Seventh,) Col. Vosburgh, assembled at the armory, Centre street, at five o'clock, and marched to Bond street, where the Regiment formed. They mustered two hundred and seventy-five muskets, and appeared in full uniform, with white pants. The National Guard battalion, composed of members of the Seventh who had remained in the city, and numbering over two hundred, formed in Washington Square at four o'clock, where they were

shortly after joined by a company of the City Guard, numbering about forty-five men. They then marched down Broadway, and at Bond street formed into line, and proceeded to the Battery in the following order:

Troop of the National Guard.

Band of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

City Guard.

National Guard escort, numbering two hundred men in platoons—fourteen front.

First Company—Captain Denyke.

Second Company—Lieut. Harrison, Ex-Lieut. Giffing.

Third Company—Lieut. Vermilyea, Ex-Lieut. Quackenbush.

Fourth Company—Ex-Captain Loutrell, Ex-Lieut. McIlvaine.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, with Dodworth's Band, marching in platoons.

The Commandant of the National Guard battalion gave the City Guard, Capt. Halieck, the right of the escort.

As the regiments proceeded down Broadway the number of spectators increased, and the windows, balconies, sikewalks, and every available location were quickly filled by ladies and gentlemen. The different regiments presented a fine appearance, and elicited loud and frequent manifestations of applause as they passed. Upon filing into the Battery the line counter-marched, bringing the Seventy-first Regiment on the right. The troop of the National Guard took up a position near Castle Garden; and for some time the regiments stood at ease, the bands playing enlivening airs. It was now about eight o'clock, and as the Amboy boat had arrived at seven o'clock without any tidings of the Seventh, the spectators became impatient, and several rumors of a contradictory character were quickly circulated—that an accident had happened on the line—that the Seventh would not arrive until the following day—that they intended taking the cars from Philadelphia and come by Jersey City. The number of spectators had greatly increased, and the

crowds cheered the regiments repeatedly. It was growing dark when Colonel Vosburgh telegraphed to Bordentown to know if the Seventh had passed, and what route they had taken. After a short delay he received a dispatch stating that they would arrive at half-past eleven by Jersey City, and he immediately ordered the military to stack their guns, and dismissed them for half an hour. The Battery presented a martial appearance at this time. Along the centre walk the arms were stacked, and knots of military men could be seen in all directions. The men of the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments adjourned to the Washington Hotel and neighboring restaurants, where they cordially fraternized for some time, and imbibed numerous kegs of lager, and countless mint-juleps, brandy-smashes, etc., etc. There was also a great demand for edibles and sardines. Cold meats, pies and cakes, were quickly disposed of, as the appetites of the military gentlemen were somewhat sharpened by the sea-breeze. The news that the "soldiers were encamped at the Battery" quickly spread, and every moment added large numbers to the vast assemblage, among whom were hundreds of itinerant dealers in candies, nuts, segars, ice-creams, who seemed to have deserted their old haunts around the Park and City Hall. All sorts of games were enacted, and the crowd seemed to enjoy themselves in all possible ways. The utmost good humor prevailed, and the police, assisted by a special company under Captain Turnbull, that had accompanied the military, preserved excellent order. The Washington Hotel was crowded and the military continued to fraternize. Songs, toasts, and speeches were given among the privates *ad libitum*, while Colonel Vosburgh, with the staff, and other officers, were anxiously waiting in a private room.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the drums beat, and the regiments got under arms in a creditably short time. The spectators had wonderfully increased in numbers,

and there could not have been less than five thousand persons present. The Seventy-first Regiment then took up the right, the line formed and marched down Broadway and Cortlandt street, to the Jersey ferry, where a large number of people were waiting their arrival. The regiments then counter-marched in Cortlandt street, the Seventh Regiment forming in line and the Seventy-first on Broadway. Cortlandt street and Broadway presented a most animated appearance. The different hotels were crowded by spectators, and innumerable rockets, Roman candles, and torpedoes were fired in succession. Loud and enthusiastic cheers for the Regiment were called for, and heartily responded to; but as yet no appearance of the Seventh. Colonel Vosburgh, Captain Halleck, Lieutenant Haight, and other officers, repaired to the Jersey House, and anxiously awaited the arrivals of the Jersey City boats. Numerous rockets were fired from the Jersey shore, which tended to give hope; but as boat after boat arrived with no tidings of the gallant Seventh, many despaired of meeting their comrades that night. Dispatches were handed to the Colonels of both Regiments, all of a different character, until the bewildered commanders discovered that some gentleman had provided himself with a number of blanks from the telegraph office, and amused himself by conveying the electrical sparks of his imagination to the expectant Regiments, and filling up each blank in a different style. After nearly an hour's suspense, Brigadier-General Hall, who was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the ears at the Jersey dépôt, arrived with a dispatch stating that the Seventh would come by boat from Amboy, and were not expected until after one o'clock. In vain did the Colonels endeavor to keep the news a secret—it spread rapidly through the ranks; and as the men were tired, fatigued, and weary, waiting under arms since five o'clock—the thermometer up to 95, this communication

tended to throw a slight damp upon the enthusiasm of the men. However, the cheers of the assemblage for the Seventh, gave fresh vigor to the Companies, and they formed in line immediately, not one man absenting himself. The Merchants' and other hotels in Cortlandt street, were filled with boarders, who gave the Regiment a hearty reception and amused them with some beautiful operatic airs whilst they waited.

After twelve o'clock the line was again formed, and marched down to the Battery, still accompanied by thousands. The Seventh Regiment and Seventy-first Regiment lined Broadway from Trinity Church down to the Battery—the National Guard troop taking its position near the church. Broadway down to Pier No. 1 was literally jammed with pedestrians, and presented an appearance which few ever before witnessed. The side-walks were covered with fatigued and sleepy bodies, lying in all directions, whilst the centre of the street was filled by the military, whose shining costumes and glistening muskets lent a martial appearance to the scene. Near the Camden and Amboy dock—Pier No. 1—the scene was one of impatience—hundreds straining their eager eyes to catch a glimpse of a light coming up the river. Many ludicrous scenes happened during the evening—once or twice a tug-boat would be mistaken for the expected steamer, and as she slowly steamed up the North River would receive the spontaneous cheers of those on shore. At two o'clock, however, a dim light was discovered slowly approaching up the bay. Cheers from all sides announced that all were confident the Seventh were on board. She silently approached, until when off Castle Garden several rockets and Roman candles were fired from the shore. A feeble cheer was heard in response, and a moment after the air was filled with a deafening shout of welcome, which was repeated again and again by those up Broadway. The steamer proved

to be the Transport, of the Amboy line, and she several times acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers by blowing her steam-whistle.

After the lapse of half an hour, about forty of the Seventh made their appearance outside the dock-gate, and were immediately seized by their friends and congratulated upon their safe arrival. They looked tired and worn out, and seemed to need rest. In a short time all was quiet, until the gates were thrown open and the band of the Regiment emerged playing one of the regimental marches, accompanied by the members of the Regiment. The reception they received was deafening. Fire-works were sent up from the adjoining stores; and one gentleman, more enthusiastic than the rest, accompanied the Seventh in his carriage, firing off Roman candles in rapid succession, and lustily welcoming the gallant Company. The Seventh then proceeded up Broadway, the band playing in admirable style, and with great effect, "*La Figlia del Regimento*"—the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments being drawn up in line, and presenting arms. After marching to Trinity Church, they halted in close file. The Regiments then passed them on a quick march in the following order, each Company saluting the Seventh and welcoming them with loud cheers:

Police.
Troop of National Guard.
Seventy-first Regiment with Drummers and Band.
Seventh Regiment Escort.
City Guard.

The Seventh then fell in and marched up Broadway.

There was a fine pyrotechnic display at the Michigan Railroad office, corner of Cortlandt street; when the Seventh passed, hundreds of rockets and torpedoes were fired, and in the illumination a large flag could be dis-

covered in front of the office, with the following inscription :

WELCOME HOME.

The Astor House was in a perfect blaze of light. From every window in front, even the bed-rooms, streams of fire gushed forth, illuminating the Park and the surrounding buildings. All descriptions of fire-works were called into requisition, and the cheers of the occupants of the hotel were enthusiastic. Several gentlemen fired revolvers from their rooms, and welcomed the Regiment with continued cheering. The Park was also crowded, and Broadway, up to the guard-room in University Place, where the Regiment meet, presented similar scenes. When the line reached the guard-room the different Regiments were dismissed, it being after three o'clock.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Compliments paid to the National Guard, during their Southern Tour, in Richmond, Washington, etc.; with Comments regarding the Favorable Results of their Visit, etc.

FROM NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND PAPERS.

The visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Richmond has been the occasion for numerous editorials, North and South, on the good resulting from such unions of the people of both sections. One of them, containing a great deal of truth, and well written, we take from the *New-York Express*:

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH: THE REAL FEELING.—The reciprocal kindness between the citizens of New-York and the citizens of Virginia, of which the recent removal of the ashes of the late President Monroe has been the occasion, is one of the most agreeable incidents of the times. It will do good. It will teach the people of the North that Southern gratitude, Southern kindness, and Southern chivalry,

are things which have an existence beyond buncombe speeches in Congress, and editorial essays in nullification journals. On the other hand, it will teach our countrymen of the Old Dominion, and of the whole South, that, outside the "scurvy politician's" circle, the people of New-York, and the people of the North, are animated by a patriotic affection and a fraternal regard for them, which recognizes no lines of latitude or longitude. Ours is such a vast country—so wide in territorial extent—that it is no wonder so many of us are strangers to each other—no wonder that the dweller on the Hudson, or the Connecticut, or the Merrimac, should experience only a conventional sympathy, and a conventional affection, for his brethren on the Chesapeake, the Alabama, or the Gulf. We need to know more of each other. We know a good deal of each other already, it is true—but the bulk of that knowledge is filtered through the medium of abolition and nullification speeches in Congress, and upon the stump, or through the murky rays of a partisan newspaper press. Book or newspaper knowledge of a remote people, even when derived from unquestionable authorities, is, at best, but a poor substitute for one's own personal experience and observation. We live in an age of electric telegraphs, which transmit thought and sentiment as quick as lightning; but lightning, if it can annihilate space, can not move the feelings like a warm grasp of the hand; it can not stir the nobler impulses of our nature as do words exchanged by affection, face to face; nor can it kindle those electric fires which light up the eye of friendship, and leave their impression long in the future, deep and indelible, superior to all the circumstances of separation and the obliterating operations of time. The real people of this country—the masses, we mean—really know but very little of one another, and it is unquestionably in this want of familiarity and intercourse, that the professional demagogue finds it so easy to excite the prejudices of one section against another, in order to promote the sinister purpose of a selfish ambition. A stranger coming among us, and listening, say, to the declamation of the sectional agitators in the Senate, or House of Representatives, to the unkind epithets applied by the gentleman from Virginia to the gentleman from New-York, and *vice versa*, might be pardoned the inference that the two sovereign States thus represented were all the while at swords' points, and could entertain but one sentiment towards each other, that of cordial resentment and hate. But if that stranger had been in Richmond one day last week—a few hours' journey from the Federal Capitol—and beheld the genuine brotherly affection which distinguished every thing that took place there, he would naturally

infer that the politicians at Washington constitute a class of humanity wholly distinct from the masses of the citizens at large. He would see that we are all friends, not enemies; brothers, not strangers; one people, not twain. He would see—and ourselves may see—that, whenever there is opportunity to reach the hearts of the people of these opposite sections—as in the case of this visit of our Seventh Regiment to Richmond—the individual beating of that heart are all for unity, and friendship, and peace, and good will, irrespective of geographical lines, or the peculiar local distinctions of different social institutions.

THE UNION.—Such a celebration as that of the last national anniversary in Richmond, will do more for the cause of union than a thousand Fourth-of-July orations. What more suitable commemoration of the birth-day of Independence than such fraternization of the soldiers and citizens of North and South? Who would wish to see these friendly bayonets arrayed against each other; these brotherly embraces exchanged for the grapple of mortal hate? Let the politicians scheme as they will, the people love each other, and will take care of the Union.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The visit of this splendid regiment to Virginia has elicited one universal and enthusiastic outburst of admiration and applause. It was every where said, that much as we had heard of the magnificent drill and discipline of this crack regiment of New-York, the half had not been told us. Their whole appearance and bearing, both as soldiers and as gentlemen, has taken every body by storm. We really can not conceive of greater perfection in drill, in uniformity and precision of movement. The Regiment moved like one man, like an exquisite and perfect machine, the effect of the whole being heightened by the perfect simplicity and unpretending character of their uniform.

Uninstructed ourselves in the military art, we had the curiosity to inquire of a veteran officer and an accomplished gentleman, one whom old "Rough and Ready" considered one of the best drill officers in the army of the United States, what he thought of the Seventh Regiment, and how it would compare in drill with a regiment in the regular army. "Sir," said the veteran, "there is not one regular regiment in a hundred that will compare in drill with the Seventh Regiment. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. You can never make regular soldiers feel the personal pride which has led the gentlemen who compose that Regiment to the perfection they have attained. I do not know their Colonel, but I know from

the manner in which he handles the Seventh that he is a soldier all over." If Colonel Duryee and his gallant men knew from whom that compliment proceeded, they would consider it as pretty a feather as they have worn in their caps this many a day. Indeed, the fact that such splendid efficiency is attainable under the volunteer system, is a most encouraging proof of the capacity of this country to defend itself against a world in arms.

We hope that the late celebration will tend to strengthen the bonds of amity and love between the Empire State and the Old Dominion. The Seventh carries with it the highest admiration and respect of our community, as gentlemen not less than soldiers, and its presence on this soil, under such generous impulses, such patriotic inspirations, under a common and glorious flag, teaches a moral of union and power, which the enemies of America abroad may study with interest, with benefit to themselves, and with advantage to the peace of the world.—*A Richmond paper.*

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.—The development of the volunteer element in the Mexican contest, and the demonstration of its wonderful power and efficiency in actual warfare, startled alike our own countrymen and foreign nations. The militia had always been a laughing stock, both in England and America, notwithstanding its native courage and hardy habits, and the occasional splendid triumphs achieved, both in the Revolution and the late war, by an undisciplined yeomanry. Bunker Hill and the battle of New-Orleans showed what can be sometimes effected by militia. In the latter battle the deadliest fire of the fight came from the raw Tennesseans, who composed the American centre. The British officers, who had been advised by an American deserter to direct their principal efforts against the American centre, because it was composed of militia, were convinced by the terrible reception they met, that the centre was composed of regulars, and, believing that the deserter had willfully deceived them, they hung him to the first tree! Notwithstanding this brilliant proof of the efficiency of militia, the country has never put much faith in their capacity for action in the open field. It remained for the Mexican war to prove that the militia, well disciplined, is the most powerful military arm which this or any other country can possess. The volunteers of Mexico, drilled and commanded partly by graduates of West Point, of the Virginia Military Institute, and of other military schools, but principally officered by gentlemen who had received no military education, proved that, whether in the open field or in fortifications, the citizen-soldiers of America are fully able to maintain the honor of

their country. The battle of Buena Vista was fought principally by volunteers, and the same description of force composed a great portion of General Scott's victorious and conquering column.

Let it once be shown that volunteer regiments can be made equal in drill and discipline to regulars, and we may congratulate ourselves upon possessing inexhaustible military resources in the United States. The Mexican war demonstrated that important fact; and the New-York Regiment, which lately visited this city, is certainly not surpassed, if equalled, in military perfection by any regiment in the United States Army. We have in Virginia great facilities for the establishment of this description of force. The Virginia Military Institute is a splendid school for officers, and it only needs the proper encouragement and support of the volunteer system by the Legislature, and the community, to insure to Virginia an army of citizen-soldiers, of which any country might be proud. The small volunteer force of Richmond, in its military spirit and discipline, is an honor to the State, and it ought to receive the active sympathy and coöperation of the people to make it what it ought to be in numbers as well as efficiency. Our gallant volunteers and their accomplished officers have had to struggle against unusual discouragements, but we trust the late military exhibition in this city will have the effect of awakening the martial pride of the community, and stimulating them to an active and generous support of the volunteer corps. They are not mere holiday warriors, of no practical value, but soldiers, capable of doing all that regulars can do, if they receive that substantial aid and comfort which they justly merit, and which the community owes to its own interests to bestow.—*Richmond Despatch.*

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT of New-York were escorted to the Capitol Square, yesterday morning, by detachments of companies from the First Regiment, and there, in the presence of a large number of spectators, went through the drill, to the infinite delight of all who saw their accuracy of movement. During the forenoon, the Regiment was passed in review by Governor Wise, attended by two of his staff, and Colonel August, and at the conclusion of the drill were furnished with a collation by the Greys, under the shade-trees in the south-west corner of the Square. The various companies in the Regiment were then escorted to their quarters.—*Richmond Despatch.*

CAPTURE AND DETENTION OF A NEW-YORKER.—Mr. John L. Hillman, a member of Company 8, Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, arrived at the American Hotel, in this city, on Thursday, the 22d July.

Some of the Greys and Blues, having ascertained that Mr. Hillman was among us, immediately proceeded to his quarters and took possession of him. In the evening he was entertained at a champagne supper at Zetello's, where the hosts and their guest had a most happy time of it. Yesterday, Mr. Hillman was given in charge of a committee, with strict instructions not to lose sight of him, or permit him to return to New-York in the evening as he contemplated.

Mr. Hillman visited Military Hall last evening, during the Greys' drill, and after that was again sumptuously entertained at a supper.

He will return to New-York to-day, and will be under the guidance of his friends until the moment of his departure.

Mr. Hillman was on his return from a business trip to a remote part of the State, having obtained a furlough for the purpose from his Colonel when the Regiment was here.—*Richmond South, July 24.*

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY.—The recent visit of the Seventh Regiment of New-York to our city, it is to be hoped, will have a good effect on our volunteer organization. We could but regard the simple uniform of the entire Regiment, and the neat and unostentatious dress of its officers, as presenting a wide contrast with the parti-colored line of our volunteers, and the fine decorations and pompous display which meet the eye in surveying our regimental parades. Then to think that we have but *two regiments!* Two regiments of a military force much too small for one! Two regiments out-numbered by a little more than half a one from New-York! The officers out of all proportion to the privates!

We have not a doubt that the volunteer force of the city would be strengthened, would be increased in numbers and improved in discipline, if they would consolidate themselves into one regiment, abandon their uniforms, and adopt a new and plain dress for the whole body of soldiers.

The advantages of such a revolution must be apparent to all who have any knowledge of military matters—nay, even to those who are not conversant with them, but who yet, as simple lookers-on, can readily perceive how neatness, order, and discipline would be promoted by it.

Our present organization must always be subject to misunderstandings, jealousies, and miserable rivalries. The reformation would produce harmony and generous emulation instead.

Let our volunteers imitate the noble example of their New-York guests, and they may come to rival them in discipline, and all the attributes of the soldier. They have as fine material as any city

can boast, and it only wants the proper organization to prove it. Can not the subject be taken seriously into consideration by the field and company officers of the regiment? We trust they will give it their attention, and that their superiors will also confer with them, and endeavor to bring it about. Richmond is the largest city in the State, and may set the fashion in military affairs. The moral effect of a properly drilled and properly dressed regiment here would be decided throughout the State. Such an organization would be an important foundation to build upon in any exigency that may arise.—*Richmond Despatch.*

FROM WASHINGTON PAPERS.

THE SEVENTH IN WASHINGTON.—The performance of the troops, at the review by the President, excited universal admiration, and there was not an army officer on the ground who did not envy Colonel Duryee his command. One of them, and a veteran, too, remarked that there was no Regiment equal to it in the regular army. Many of the volunteers who were on the ground, declared they would never parade again, and that the visit of the Seventh was the death-knell of the military of Washington. We hope not, but rather that, as they have witnessed the result of drill and perseverance, they will profit by it, and imitate the example of the best-drilled regiment in this country.

After the review was over, the Regiment were escorted, by the officers of the District Volunteers, to the favorite East Room of the White House, when Colonel Duryee was introduced to the President by Colonel Hickey, and the entire Regiment had an opportunity of shaking hands with "Old Buek." It was an interesting sight to witness the graceful manner in which the President greeted them, and, from the heightened color and sparkling eyes of the gallant fellows, we fancied the pleasure was mutual. When Dr. Weston, the acting chaplain of the Regiment, and recently elected Bishop of Texas, was introduced, the President, after shaking hands with him, said it was very well for them to take a chaplain along, but he did not believe they needed the doctor's services to keep them in order. In regard to the morals of these gentlemen, the Mayor of Richmond says he has never, since he has been with them, heard an oath or witnessed any thing in their conduct which in the slightest degree could be condemned. What higher compliment could he pay them?—*Union.*

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.—*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*—As charges of inattention to the gallant visitors from New-York have been made in our city against its volunteers, justice demanded an inquiry into the facts, and we are happy to find that all was done that could, in reason, have been required of them. It appears that as soon as it was intimated that the National Guard might visit Washington, their Colonel, in New-York, was telegraphed for information, and replied that they had not definitely determined. After their arrival in Richmond, the Colonel and other gentlemen were again telegraphed, and it was only on Tuesday, the 6th instant, that our volunteers had reliable information that the New-York Regiment would visit Washington, and, from the best calculation that could be made, the visitors were expected late on Tuesday evening, or very early on Wednesday morning, at our landing. Orders were accordingly given for assembling our volunteers at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and aid was solicited from the War and Navy Departments, and generously responded to by the distinguished heads of those departments, the former granting the services of a corps of ordnance soldiers as artillerists to fire salutes, and the use of the arsenal grounds for receiving the visitors, and the latter granting the services of a fine company of Marines, under two gallant young officers, Lieutenants Wilson and Schermerhorn, together with the whole of that noble band which is an object of just pride to the gallant and veteran soldier commanding that distinguished corps. All these were placed at the disposal of the Colonel commanding, to aid the city volunteers, in a becoming manner, to receive Colonel Duryee and his Regiment. Such acts, by these Departments, must be viewed as courteous and kind to our city volunteers, and highly complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, whose character for military discipline and moral deportment will always be a passport to notice and favor by the Government and their fellow-citizens in all parts of the country. Owing to the shortness of the notice, but parts of six companies of our volunteers assembled, and were marched, with the regular troops, to the beautiful Arsenal grounds, where, after paying the usual compliments to the gallant commandant, Major Ramsby, they were formed in line on the green parapet facing the line of the expected approach of the steamer conveying the New-York Regiment. The Major kindly extended such hospitalities as his means at the post enabled him to bestow. (The emoluments of this post are altogether inadequate.) The troops remained in these grounds the whole day and until a late hour, and not knowing at what time the visitors would arrive, information having been received that their steamer had got aground a considerable distance

down the Potomac, it was determined to march the city troops in and dismiss them, and, as the visitors would come in detachments and at unknown hours of the night, no orders for the reassembling of the city troops were given, it being judged most advisable, under all the circumstances, to form an escort of our officers for the Seventh Regiment in its movements in the city on Thursday, thereby leaving the visitors free from the dust that would be raised by the cavalry and artillery horses of the escort, and which would have been very annoying and oppressive to them. This accounts for the District Volunteers, etc., not being under arms when the New-York troops arrived, and not being in the column as an escort on Thursday, which was all explained to the accomplished and gallant Colonel Duryee, and declared to be entirely satisfactory and acceptable to himself and his command, and the discretion and propriety of this course will not be questioned by any true friend of the volunteers or of the city. Had the Seventh Regiment arrived as expected, on Wednesday, they would have been invited, on the part of our volunteers, to a handsome entertainment at the National Hotel after their review by the President. The movement of such a body of volunteers through the country must have a salutary effect upon the volunteers of every locality. It establishes in their minds a standard of discipline and excellence which they will endeavor to imitate. Too much, however, ought not to be expected where equal opportunities, advantages, and length of experience have not been enjoyed in other places. Taking all the other towns and cities in the Union together, and perhaps but few, if any, of their military organizations would come up to the standard of discipline and excellence of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New-York. This fact, however, should not prevent every reasonable effort of the volunteers in all parts of the country to imitate them. To effect this, the volunteers themselves must give their time and attention to the subject; the non-commissioned, the subaltern, and company officers must bestow a still greater attention, and qualify themselves for their respective positions, otherwise the privates will lose confidence in them, and their companies, as has been witnessed, will fall off, and lose their spirit. In the Seventh Regiment every company has its own drills and arrangements separately, and *every officer of each* understands his duty, so that, when they are assembled together in battalion, it is an easy task for the commander to drill and manoeuvre them, every officer knowing how to direct his company to execute the orders given. An important point in forming a regiment is to have all the companies uniformed alike, otherwise they can not be equalized for battalion movements or drill, and therefore can not manoeuvre with accuracy or regularity, even should the company

officers understand their duty. Under all these disadvantages a generous feeling of indulgence or forbearance might, charitably, be extended towards an officer having the command of a regiment in which every company has exercised its own fancy in adopting uniforms, and in which, with a few creditable exceptions, neither the volunteers nor their officers have given the proper attention to their military improvement. It is to be hoped, however, that all the inertness and irregularity have been removed by the example so recently placed before them, and that the companies, one by one, commencing on the right, will recuperate and put "their own shoulders to the wheel," and then, by adopting the same uniform for all the companies, they may expect to have a regiment worthy of our city, to be founded on the principles of military knowledge and efficiency, retiring all officers and men who either have not, can not, or will not acquire the proper qualifications for their respective positions, repudiating insubordination, mischievous intrigues, and the machinations of unfounded ambition, which are the bane and evil of any military organization.

THE NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.M.: A FEW REMARKS ON OUR LATE VISITORS.—The telegraph yesterday announced the reception at home of the Seventh Regiment. The account was read with thrilling interest by thousands; for every where on their late route every man, woman, and child knew how richly the honors were deserved.

We feel safe in asserting that this corps of citizen-soldiers are unsurpassed in this or any other country. Officers of the United States army, residing here, openly assert that they have never seen them equalled for discipline, drill, and military bearing. Although subjected to many grievous annoyances on their return, and a delay of three days beyond the time fixed, not a complaint was uttered; but each member appeared to be impressed with the idea that it was a part of a soldier's duty to take every thing as it came, and make the best of it.

To give an idea how this corps arrived at such a state of unity and perfection, we will relate one or two incidents which transpired here. It is customary in military organizations, to carry fatigue-caps attached to the belt while on a march: but this custom is utterly ignored by Colonel Duryee, as it gives a swinging motion to the soldier. Discovering one company with their caps thus attached, he dismissed them from the line, and ordered the articles to be packed in their knapsacks, and then fall in.

An officer, while at the railroad dépôt, was dilatory in repeating an order to his command; he was immediately placed in arrest, and

his sword taken from him. A soldier was slow in grounding his musket, when he was arrested, and his arm placed in keeping of the sergeant.

Some of the men were so unfortunate as to pack their white pantaloons in their trunks, and were left on board the *Eriesson*. They were relieved from parade during their stay in our city, nor were they permitted to visit Mount Vernon with the rest of the Regiment.

These little circumstances indicate the vigilance necessary in the commander of such a corps; and our own volunteers should learn a lesson from their perfection. To show the degree of forbearance practised among the men, we will relate but one incident. As the *Collyer* lay alongside the Mount Vernon, discharging the soldiers into the latter boat, on their return from their visit to Washington's tomb, one of the men attempted to get on board in rear of the wheel. He was accosted by some person connected with the boat in a blunt tone of command, and ordered to go back. The soldier looked at the man for a moment, and a flash of indignation spread over his countenance. It was momentary, however. He quietly got back on the *Collyer*; and, in reply to a friend, he said: "The man was right; I was wrong; but I didn't like the tone."

When off duty, the Guards did not, as is customary among fatigued soldiers, give themselves up to excessive jollification, and make bar-rooms and the streets reverberate with swaggering vulgarity. When they indulged in stimulants, it was in a very moderate degree; and their every action in public marked them gentlemen.

No wonder that New-York is proud of her Seventh Regiment! No wonder that they were every where on their route treated with distinguished consideration. No wonder that the ladies of Richmond turned out *en masse* to wish them farewell! No wonder that the army officers felt proud in greeting them as soldiers, and honored the review at the White House in their full-dress uniforms.

We, as citizens of the Union, should be proud of them, too; and, more than that, endeavor to emulate them. It is not only as a peaceful establishment this Regiment is esteemed. New-York knows that Colonel Duryee and his command can be relied on in any emergency. The *Astor Place* riot shows that they never shrink from a soldier's duty; and the late police difficulties in the Park owe their bloodless termination to their presence and firmness.

Can not Washington have a corps like the "National Guard?"—*Washington States*, July 13.

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF LAURENS HAMILTON.

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THERE was but one circumstance which occurred, during the excursion of the National Guard, to mar the pleasure enjoyed by the Regiment, and that was the melancholy death of young Laurens Hamilton, a member of Company 6.

The deceased was the son of Mr. John C. Hamilton, of the city of New-York, author of the life of his distinguished father, Alexander Hamilton, of Revolutionary renown. He received his education at Columbia College, in New-York, at which he graduated in 1854, and was aged twenty-three years.

His character, amiability, and gentlemanly deportment were testified to by the officers and members of his Regiment, and by all who knew him.

He was named after Col. Henry Laurens, of the American Revolution, and a native of the State of South-Carolina, and who was of Huguenot descent, and who served in the American war of independence with Alexander Hamilton.

At the siege of Yorktown, Col. Hamilton, who had commanded a battalion of light infantry during this campaign, led the advanced corps of the Americans, assisted by Col. Gimat, LaFayette's aid; while Col. Henry Laurens, with eighty men, turned the redoubt in order to intercept the retreat of the garrison. The works were soon after stormed by the Americans, and captured at the point of the bayonet, Capt. Aaron Ogden, of New-Jersey, leading the charge. Col. Laurens was also at one time President of the Continental Congress.

The incidents which attended the death and burial of the lamented Laurens Hamilton, we have compiled from accounts given by the public press.

We understand that his health was poor when he left New-York, and that at Richmond he was too feeble and ill to take any active part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The first tidings the National Guard had of their loss, was on their arrival at or near Washington, when a telegraph dispatch announced the melancholy event to the effect that one of their number had been recovered from the mouth of a small creek emptying into James River, near Richmond. On calling the roll of the Regiment, it was found that the only person missing was Laurens Hamilton, of Company 6. Before this information reached Richmond by telegraph, his remains had been identified by his name on his belt. We take the following from the *Richmond Despatch* of July 13th :

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENT—A SAD CASUALTY.

The deep sympathies and most unaffected sorrow of our citizens were aroused on yesterday morning, by learning that the body of a member of the New-York Seventh Regiment had been discovered floating in Gillie's Creek. It proved to be that of Laurens Hamilton, private of Company 6, and a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. At what time and how the distressing casualty resulting in his death, occurred, it is impossible to say. The information elicited at the coroner's inquest, threw little or no light upon the subject. The creek in which the body was found, enters James River just below the wharf where the Glen Cove was moored when the Seventh Regiment embarked upon that steamer on Tuesday night. The embarkation took place at half-past eight o'clock. The watch found upon the body stopped at five minutes before nine. The steamer departed at ten o'clock. So that the casualty occurred after the embarkation. The deceased had certainly been on board, as he had divested himself of his knapsack, cap, and arms. The noise of his fall in the water and his cries for help, if he uttered any, were drowned by the cheering and rattling drums. His body must have been floated up the creek by the tide.

The deceased was missed at roll-call, after the departure of the Glen Cove, and information of the fact was given to Lieut. Bossieux, of the Grays, by an officer of the Sixth Company, while the Grays were about taking a final parting with their New-York friends, some distance down the river, whither they had gone on board the Old Dominion, as our readers know, to await the arrival of the Glen Cove. This information occasioned various rumors, one of which was that a member of the Grays, named Hamilton, was drowned. It seems as if the death of the deceased was foreshadowed; for even as early as Monday last, a rumor was in circulation that one of the Guard was drowned; and the rumor of a casualty by drowning has continued with strange pertinacity, until it terminated in the reality of the untimely death of this young volunteer from New-York. We give below a report of the circumstances of the discovery of the body, the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest, and the prompt measures of our volunteers to pay the proper respect to the dead.

The body was discovered at four o'clock yesterday morning in Gillie's Creek. A message was sent immediately to Coroner Peachy. A few members of the Grays hearing of the discovery, repaired to the place, and being afterwards joined by a detachment of the Blues, they removed the body to a building near by. No one could recognize the deceased; but as Lieut. Bossieux had a card with the name of the missing volunteer given him by an officer of Company 6, it was concluded that it was Laurens Hamilton, and this conclusion was soon corroborated.

Dr. Peachy held his inquest at nine o'clock. The body had on the uniform of the Guards. On the cross-belt was inscribed, "L. Hamilton, Co. 6," and on the waistband of his drawers were L. H., which satisfied the jury as to the identity of the deceased. The body was without knapsack or body-belt, and he must have divested himself of them before falling overboard. Dr. Peachy made a careful examination of the body. No marks of violence were found upon it. The watch found upon it had stopped at five minutes before nine o'clock.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by drowning in James River, on Tuesday night, the 6th instant."

The military now took charge of the corpse, detachments from each company being present. It was immediately shrouded, and placed in a metallic sarcophagus. It was then put on the hearse and escorted to the Capitol, where it was deposited in the rotundo, under a guard of volunteers.

About twelve o'clock, Col. Duryee, of the Seventh Regiment, having been telegraphed to Washington that the body had been found, and that the Richmond military desired to escort it to New-York, re-

plied, requesting that it should be taken on to New-York in the Roanoke, where his Regiment would receive it on Sunday.

Col. August required a detail of two men from each company of the First Regiment, as a guard of honor to escort the remains to New-York, and this the commanders of each proceeded to comply with, at the same time giving their members the privilege of volunteering for the melancholy service in any number.

Lieut.-Col. Cary made the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the body and the escort by the steamer Roanoke, which was to sail at four o'clock P. M.

The news of the discovery of the body of young Hamilton created the profoundest sensation in this community, and every mark of regret which could be given at the moment, was displayed. The flags of the shipping were exhibited at half-mast, as were those of the Capitol, the City Hall, the State Armory, the armories of the different volunteer companies, and several hotels and stores, while several flags, draped in mourning, were suspended across the streets. Every countenance expressed the lively feeling of sorrow and regret at the event.

At half-past two o'clock P. M., the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers paraded on Capitol Square, and at three o'clock the sarcophagus being placed on the hearse, the column commanded by Col. August, escorted it to Rocketts, to the solemn dirges of the Armory Band. There the remains were placed on board the Roanoke, and the following details from each of the companies of the First and One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiments marched on board as an escort to guard the body to New-York:

Richmond Grays—Sergt. A. M. Barrett, James Vaughan, E. Carrington, Corporal M. Page, V. Bossieux, W. S. Wood, Jr., J. W. Pegram, Corporal J. Seth Michaud, F. Binford, Geo. Beauchamp.

R. L. I. Blues—Lieut. W. L. Maule, Sergt. Tompkins, Privates Jarvis, Bray, Hewett, Sanxay, S. Jacobs, Jones, E. Levy, F. Carter, and W. A. Griffin.

Rocky Ridge Rifles—Private W. S. A. Royall, and W. S. Gregory
Montgomery Guard—Corporals T. Ryan, Disney, and B. Smith.

Virginia Rifles—Lieut. Schadd, Sergt. P. Weber, Privates A. Noack F. Lehr, W. Thon, and F. Lehmkuhl.

National Guard—Privates A. Heath and William Gibson.

Young Guard Light Battalion—Maj. H. W. Fry, Jr., Lieut. James Sizer, Jr., Sergt. Miner, Corporal E. Francis, Privates James Mathews, J. Krischmann, Robinson D. Trueheart, Wm. H. Wade, Geo. Duesberry, M. Mathews, and Wm. Allegre.

Among the escort we noticed Private Joseph Neusteter, a member of the Fourth Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment, who was here on furlough, but who, on hearing of the untimely death of his companion in arms, came to attend his remains home.

Col. August appointed Lieut. Maule as commander of the escort, and Sergeant A. Barrett as Sergeant.

To guard against having the ship quarantined in the port of New York, Col. August also furnished Lieut. Maule with a copy of the Coroner's inquest over the body of the deceased, and a certificate from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing that he did not come to his death by any contagious or infectious disease.

All the arrangements being now complete, the Roanoke cast off from her moorings, and as she departed, the guns of the Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Shine, fired three rounds. The military then returned to their quarters and were dismissed.

The City Council met and took such measures as the occasion required. They also appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressing their sense of the lamentable event, to report at their meeting on Monday next.

We do not know that we have ever witnessed an expression of such deep and general sympathy as this most afflictive event has called forth from the people of Richmond. Strong voices have become tremulous with emotion, and the gentle eyes of woman suffused with tears. The generous and noble conduct of the Seventh Regiment, in making this distant pilgrimage, in honor of one of Virginia's sons, and their most elevated and gallant bearing in our city, had endeared them to every heart, and all rejoiced that not one accident had occurred to mar the glorious pageant, and the loving embrace of fraternal and patriotic hearts. The last gun had fired, the last soldier of the Seventh was safe and well on board the steamer, and amid the clash of music, the glare of fireworks, and the roar of cannon, the Seventh seemed about to leave us, in a blaze of undimmed glory. Probably at that very moment, this most melancholy death occurred; and upon this full-blown flower of a complete triumph, came this sad and corrosive blight. As the melancholy intelligence spread from lip to lip, there was an expression of solemnity and grief on every face, as if a kinsman had fallen. None knew at first who the stranger was, but he wore the uniform of the Seventh Regiment, and that made him a brother to every citizen of Richmond. We need not add how great was the shock when the telegraph bore the tidings that it was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, who had thus perished in doing honor to the remains of James Monroe! When

we referred, on Monday last, to the fact that the soldiers of New-York and of Virginia would again stand side by side as in the days when Alexander Hamilton led the triumphant colors at Yorktown, little did we think that a grandson of that illustrious chief was about to die on our own shores in this mission of patriotism and of love; and he himself borne back to his native city in the next steamer to that in which he had guarded bither the remains of Monroe! What a fearful emphasis is given by this sudden death to the text from which the chaplain of the Seventh, Rev. Dr. Weston, preached to the Regiment on Sunday last: "*Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of man cometh.*"

Common Council of the City of Richmond to Colonel A. Duryee.

RICHMOND, July 14, 1858.

To COLONEL A. DURYEE:

DEAR SIR: It is my privilege, as President of the Council of the City of Richmond, to transmit to you the within inclosed resolutions, adopted by the Council on the 12th instant, with a request that you will communicate the same to your Regiment, and the family and friends of Mr. Hamilton.

Ere this letter reaches your State, you will have received the remains of Mr. Hamilton, accompanied by a committee from the volunteer companies of the City of Richmond, and a detachment from the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Virginia Militia. I convened the Council for the purpose of appointing a Committee from their body to accompany the remains, but having received the intelligence of the death of Mr. Hamilton so late in the day, we could not get ready to start with the remains, which left at four o'clock P.M., that day. I assure you that the unfortunate death of Mr. Hamilton, while a guest of this city, on the noble and patriotic duty of escorting to their last resting-place the remains of one of Virginia's illustrious sons, has cast a gloom over our whole community. Such patriotism as has been manifested by him, and your whole Regiment, in leaving home, relatives, and friends, and enduring the fatigue of a long journey, to accompany the remains of one of Virginia's sons, has endeared him and his comrades to the fond embrace of the citizens of Richmond; and as he now lies silent in the tomb, we can only bow with humble submission to the divine providence, but would mingle our sorrow with the grief of his relatives and friends, and deplore with the National Guard the loss of their comrade, and tender to that gallant corps, through you, our most heartfelt sympathies in this most melancholy event. I trust this first visit of your gallant corps to the metropolis of Virginia,

on so patriotic an errand, though attended with the loss of one of your comrades, which we all with you lament, be attended, as we believe it has been, with the happy result of binding together more closely the citizens of the two States in one common bond of brotherhood, and make us feel that, though we are separated by geographic lines, yet the same national flag that floats over you in New-York also waves over us in Virginia. May we be so closely united to each other, in feeling and interest, that no discord, coming from either North or South, shall ever separate us.

With the most profound respects, I remain your most obedient servant,

DAVID J. SAUNDERS,

President of the Council of the City of Richmond.

Col. August to Mayor Tiemann.

RICHMOND, Virginia, July 9th, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Before this reaches you, the telegraph will have informed you that the body of Mr. L. Hamilton, a member of the Sixth Company of the Regiment of National Guard, was found drowned at Roekett's this morning, at an early hour. The Coroner of the city held an inquest over the body at half-past nine o'clock A.M., and then delivered it into my charge, to make such disposition of it as I might think proper. I immediately gave orders that a metallic coffin should be procured, and the body be properly shrouded and deposited in it, to be conveyed by the steamer Roanoke to New-York. After the body was placed in the coffin, it was escorted by a detachment from my Regiment to the Capitol, where it remained under a guard of honor until three o'clock this afternoon, when it was escorted to the steamer by the whole Regiment.

The body must have remained in the water about *fifty six hours*, and when taken from it, could not have been identified, but for the name upon the linen, and upon papers in his pocket-book.

Decomposition was so rapid, before the body was put into the coffin, that under no circumstances should the coffin be opened, after it arrives in New-York.

I have been induced to write you this letter, because I thought it possible the Roanoke, with the body, might reach New-York before the Seventh Regiment returns, and if so, then, that you might communicate to the family or friends of the deceased the substance of the foregoing. I have written fully to Col. Duryee upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. P. AUGUST, Colonel.

First Reg't Va. Volunteers.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York.

Col. August to Col. Duryee.

RICMOND, Virginia, July 9th, 1858.

COL. A. DURYEE: DEAR SIR: As the steamer Roanoke was about leaving the wharf this afternoon, I addressed you a hasty note, informing you that I had sent the remains of Mr. L. Hamilton, under an escort from my Regiment, by her to New-York. Owing to my engagement in Court all day, I had not time to write you as fully as I desired upon the subject. I shall now give you full particulars, so far as I am able to do so. At an early hour this morning, the body was discovered floating in the creek that empties into James River at Roekets. The general impression here seems to be, that Mr. Hamilton went on board the Glen Cove with his Regiment, and afterwards fell overboard, before she moved off, and that his body was washed into the creek by the tide. You can tell whether this impression is correct or not, by ascertaining if his musket and knapsack were on board the steamboat. There was no knapsack on the body when it was found. I am informed that in one of his pockets was found a pocket-book containing about twenty-seven dollars, and some few papers. He had, also, upon his person, a fine gold watch. These things were taken charge of by the authorities, and will, I presume, be forwarded to New-York on Monday next by James A. Patterson, Esq., a merchant of your city, who will be directed to deliver them to you, in order that they may be handed over to his family. After the body was taken from the water, the decomposition was so rapid as to render it impossible for any one to recognize it. The coffin must not, on any account, be opened, after it gets to New-York, as a sight of the body, in its present condition, would be any thing but gratifying to the friends of the deceased. This sad affair has cast a gloom over our whole community, and from every lip we hear expressions of sincere sorrow for his untimely death. As the procession passed along the streets, at various points, flags, draped in deep mourning, were suspended, and in other ways our citizens testified their respect for the memory of the deceased. The City Council held a meeting this evening, and adopted suitable resolutions. Be pleased to let me hear from you upon this subject.

I am, yours most truly, T. P. AUGUST.

Col. August to Col. Duryee.

RICHMOND, Virginia, July 9th, 1858.

COLONEL: The steamer Roanoke is just about to leave the wharf, and I have only time to say to you that she carries to New-York the last remains of Mr. L. Hamilton, of your Regiment, who was found drowned at Rockett's this morning.

The body was delivered to me this morning, by the Coroner of the city, and I immediately gave orders for a proper disposition of it. It was escorted to the Capitol by a detachment from my Regiment, where it laid in state until three o'clock this afternoon, when it was escorted to the steamer by my whole Regiment. I send a detachment from the different companies of my Regiment, to accompany the remains to New-York. A detachment from the One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Regiment Virginia Militia, also accompanies the remains.

I need not assure you that our whole community have been deeply touched by the intelligence of his untimely death.

Be pleased to convey to your Regiment, and to the family and friends of the deceased, the assurance of the cordial sympathy of our whole community in their afflicting bereavement.

In great haste, yours most truly,

T. P. AUGUST.

Col. First Reg't Va. Vols.

Lieut.-Col. Milton Cary to Col. Duryee.

RICHMOND, July 10th, 1858.

COLONEL: For fear that my Colonel August has not been able to write you by this afternoon's mail, (he having been in Court, I believe, all day,) I write you a line in relation to your poor Hamilton. Every thing found on him we have here, subject to the direction of his friends. It was not possible to send them on with his body, as we wished to have his uniform and equipments, of course, much soiled, from remaining in the water, properly cleaned and arranged. His watch, money, etc., are all in the hands of proper parties, and will be sent as may be hereafter desired. Do not allow the case to be opened, as the sight would be a disagreeable recollection for his friends. I regret exceedingly that the case was closed before I could take a look of his hair for his family, but having many things to attend to, I was not near the body when it was shrouded, and would not have it opened afterwards, even for that. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition when discovered. I send you a copy of one of our morning papers, which will give you all of the particulars which we have been able to gather. It needs no words from me, Sir, to assure you, your officers and men, and the family and friends of the deceased, of the deep sympathy of our citizens, our officers and men, with you and them in this distressing calamity. Poor fellow, while his comrades were cheering and being cheered, he was drowning within a few feet of them, unseen by a single eye, un-

assisted by a single arm. We cared for his dust, sir, as brethren should, and we have sent him back to you over the billows, guarded by brethren, that he may be laid under the sod of his native State, his bier to be followed by the gallant Seventh, and his grave to be moistened with their tears. If you should see Messrs. Schad and Maule, the lieutenants in charge of the guard from my Regiment, do not fail to send them, with their guards, by the steamer Roanoke, on Wednesday afternoon. Such are their instructions, and I know they will carry them out, unless over persuaded by some of your command. I write in great haste, and with no less of feeling on this sad occasion.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am, Colonel, very truly and sincerely, yours,

R. MILTON CARY, First Va. Vols.

Capt. Wm. H. Richardson to Col. Duryee.

HENRICO Co., Virginia, July 12th, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It was my pride and pleasure, one week ago, to march in the same column, and to mingle at the same festive board, with your gallant Regiment, soldiers, all of us, of the same common country, and rallied (God be thanked still,) under the same glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of our Union. As an American, I feel proud of the noble specimen of citizen soldiery who had volunteered the sacred duty which brought them to the shores of the Old Dominion. Their splendid soldiership commanded universal admiration, as did their personal qualities our esteem, and when you left us, we parted with you as with brothers who had won our hearts. Little did we suppose that in so short a period of time the current of our feelings should be turned into another channel. The sad, untimely end of your comrade, Laurens Hamilton, fell like a thunder-clap upon our city and country, and I may truly say, plunged every heart in sorrow, as it placed every flag in mourning.

As one who felt all that a soldier and a man could feel, in the pleasant associations of your visit to us, I can not remain silent, when those, whom we look upon as "brothers in arms," are called upon to mourn. I speak the sentiments of my corps, in expressing my own, and I beg the privilege of mingling our tears and our sympathies with theirs.

The private circle of the mourning family the stranger must not intrude upon; but to my brother soldiers I may say this much, in token of my deep-felt sorrow.

I remain, dear Sir, most truly yours,

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

CAPT., Henrico Light Dragoons.

THE ESCORT OF YOUNG HAMILTON'S REMAINS TO NEW-YORK.

The escort of Virginia soldiers which attended the remains of young Hamilton to New-York, embarked the 10th July, by the Roanoke, to return home.

The steamer was expected to arrive on Sunday evening, but was detained off Sandy Hook by a fog, so that she did not arrive until after six o'clock yesterday morning. It was intended to receive the body with military honors, but in obedience to the express wishes of the family, the ceremonies were quietly conducted. A meeting of Company 6, National Guard, to which young Hamilton belonged, was held on Sunday, at which two brothers of the deceased were present to make this request known. It was instantly complied with, and the other companies of the Regiment were also notified, so that they might observe it. Company 6 appointed Lieut. Kent and privates Teer and King to receive the body; and privates Kemble, Vose, Ebangh, Bartlett, and Draper—young Hamilton's intimate friends—a committee to assist the family in the funeral arrangements, and Lieutenants Vermilyea and Kent a committee to secure quarters for the Virginia escort. The meeting was closed with prayer by private King. The armory of the Company has been draped tastefully with festoons of black and white muslin, in memory of the deceased—his closet being distinguished by a white satin bow.

At Norfolk, the military from Richmond were joined by Capt. V. D. Groner, Quartermaster Foster, Paymaster Cherry, Sergeant J. G. West, Lieut. Diff, C. Crowell, Lieut. Peter Dilworth, and Orderly D. Waters, members of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Virginia State Militia, who were detailed as a guard of honor by the civil authorities of Norfolk, to escort the remains from that city to New-York. When they embarked they were saluted and welcomed in an appropriate manner by their Richmond military brethren, and from that time they entered upon their share of the duties attending the melancholy honors paid to the lamented dead.

The body was placed at the stern of the vessel, on the promenade deck, near the flag-staff, and covered with an awning of the thickest canvas, to screen the caskets in which it was inclosed from the weather. Four sentries were kept on guard all the time, the deputations from Richmond and Norfolk sharing the duty equally. The steamer carried her flags at half-mast on leaving Richmond, at Norfolk, and on entering the port of New-York. She was detained below Quarantine several hours by a dense fog and the darkness of the night. The

friends of the deceased and the committee were on the pier with a hearse on the arrival of the steamer, and the remains were at once delivered to them by the escort. The Virginians were somewhat surprised at first at there being no military reception; but upon being informed of the wishes of the family, at once acquiesced in their propriety. The remains were taken to Trinity Church, where they were left in charge until to-day at half-past three, when the funeral ceremonies will take place without any military display, agreeably to the wishes of the family. Mr. Schuyler Hamilton, however, has sent a touching letter to the Virginia escort through the acting commander, Lieut. Maule, inviting them, in view of the attentions of kindred which they have shown to the deceased, to attend the funeral with the family.

The following letter was brought by Lieut. Maule to Colonel Duryee :

RICHMOND, Va., July 9, 1858.

COLONEL: The steamer Roanoke is just about to leave the wharf, and I have only time to say to you that she carries to New-York the remains of Mr. L. Hamilton, of your Regiment, who was found drowned at Rocketts, this morning. The body was delivered to me this morning by the coroner of the city, and I immediately gave orders for a proper disposition of it. It was escorted to the Capitol by a detachment from my regiment, where it laid in state until three o'clock this afternoon, when it was escorted to the steamer by my whole regiment. I send a detachment from the different companies of my regiment to accompany the remains to New-York. A detachment from the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Virginia Militia also accompanies the remains. I need not assure you that our whole community have been deeply touched by the intelligence of his untimely death. Be pleased to convey to your Regiment and to the family and friends of the deceased the assurance of the cordial sympathy of our whole community in their afflicting bereavement.

In great haste, I am truly yours, T. P. AUGUST,

Col. First Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

To A. DURYEE, Col. Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

The Virginians were escorted to the Lafarge House, where they were quartered during their stay at the expense of the Seventh Regiment, and every effort made to meet their slightest wish. They were on the 12th July personally attended to by various members of the Regiment, and shown several of our city armories and other

objects of interest. They arranged to return on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th July, and before they left, the National Guard took occasion to impress upon them their gratitude for the unbounded hospitality of Virginia towards themselves. The funeral ceremonies took place on the 13th, from Trinity Church. Dr. Muhlenberg, of whose church Mr. Hamilton was a member, and Dr. Weston, the temporary Chaplain of the Regiment, officiated. The remains were interred in the family vault in Trinity Church-yard.

Meeting of the City Authorities of Richmond, and Adoption of Resolutions expressive of sorrow and condolence for the Death of Laurens Hamilton.

At a meeting of the Council of the city of Richmond, held on Monday, the 12th day of July, in the year 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, Laurens Hamilton, Esq., a member of the National Guard of New-York, was drowned in this city during the recent embarkation of his Regiment on their return home—*therefore*, be it

Resolved, by the Council of the city of Richmond, that they have heard of the unfortunate death of Mr. Hamilton with profound regret, a regret deepened, if possible, by the reflection that he lost his life while a guest of this city, and in the act of closing the noble and patriotic duty of escorting to their last resting-place the remains of one whom in life Virginia delighted to honor, and whom in death she has recalled to her bosom.

Resolved, That the Council claim for themselves and for their fellow-citizens, the melancholy privilege of mingling their sorrow with the grief of Mr. Hamilton's relatives and friends, of deplored with the National Guard the loss of their comrade, and of tendering to that gallant corps the most heartfelt sympathy for the melancholy event which elounds the recollections of their visit to Richmond.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Col. Duryee, with the request that he will communicate them to his Regiment and to the relatives of deceased.

From a New-York paper.

**"WHAT SHADOWS WE ARE, AND WHAT SHADOWS
WE PURSUE."**

The gallant Seventh Regiment left us, the other day, with all the "pomp and circumstanees" of military display, to follow, to their final resting-plaee, the mortal remains of Ex-President Monroe. This evening they are expected to return, to follow one of their own number to the place appointed for all living. They left us thus to bury the dead—and thus they eome back to bury the dead. A funeral there, and a funeral here !

We refer here to the death, by drowning, of young Laurens Hamilton, of Company 6—son of John C. Hamilton, and grandson of the illustrious Alexander Hamilton. As yet, we have but few particulars of the oecurrence ; it is only certain that he was missing from the Regiment—that he must have fallen overboard from the steamer Glen Cove, in the James River, and that his body, some hours afterwards, was found floating in the water near Richmond. The military there, with characteristic chivalry, took elarge of it, placed it on board the Roanoke, which, leaving for New-York Friday afternoon, will doubtless be at her dock here to-day. A guard of honor from Richmond acompany the remains.

Mr. Hamilton, the deeeased, was twenty-three years of age—a young man of exemplary conduct, and was much esteemed by a large eirele of friends in this city. He was a member of the Church of the Holy Communion, (Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg's,) and was a sineere and devoted Christian. He leaves a father, mother, and brothers, who feel deeply bereaved at the loss of a dear son and brother.

The members of the Sixth Company, who did not partcipate in the excursion to Richmond, met at their armory Friday evening, and eoncluded not to take any measures for the funeral of their deeeased comrade, until the arrival of the Regiment from Richmond ; they, however, very appropriately draped their armory in deep mourning.

Mr. Hamilton joined the Seventh Regiment on the 23d of July 1857 ; and he entered upon his duties as a member of the corps to which he was attached, with a zeal and alaerity seldom observed in a member of a Regiment where such rigid discipline is exacted from a new member as in the National Guard. Peace to his ashes !

From the Richmond Despatch.

THE HAMILTON MONUMENT.

We yesterday received no less than three communications offering to subscribe to the erection of a monument over the remains of young

Hamilton, of the National Guard, New-York. Two of them are from gentlemen in the interior counties, showing how wide spread is the sorrow at the sad death of our guest. A committee appointed for the purpose, could speedily raise \$1000 or \$2000, for the erection of the proposed monument, so general seems the desire to contribute to it. Let those having the matter in hand specify some mode of contribution, and the money will not be wanting.

**FUNERAL OF LAURENS HAMILTON, OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT.**

The funeral of Laurens Hamilton, the member of the Seventh Regiment, who was drowned at Richmond during the recent obsequies of President Monroe, took place on the afternoon, 13th July, at half-past three, at Trinity Church. At an early hour the crowd began to collect, and at the time of the commencement of the services, all the seats were filled, and the aisles were crowded to excess. The seats on the centre aisle were reserved for the relatives, the pall-bearers, the guard of honor from Virginia, the members of the Seventh Regiment, in citizens' dress, and the graduating class of 1854 of Columbia College, of which the deceased was a member.

Precisely at half-past three, the officiating clergymen, relatives, and pall-bearers, emerged from the ante-room on the left of the altar, and, proceeding to the vestibule, escorted the remains in procession to the front of the altar, in the following order :

Officiating Clergy.		Pall-Bearers.	Pall-Bearers.
Dr. Berrian,			Dr. Muhlenberg,
Dr. Taylor,			Rev. Mr. Weston,
		Rev. Mr. Lawrence,	
		Rev. Mr. Adams,	
Pall-Bearers.		The body of the deceased.	The body of the deceased.
E. C. Morris,			Robert Winthrop,
E. Oothout,			Gouverneur Kemble,
B. Cutting.			Tracy Arnold.
Relatives of the deceased.			
Friends of the family.			

The body was placed directly in front of the altar, and the officiating clergy took seats in the chaneel, where Dr. Adams was also seated. The solemn burial-service of the Episcopal Church was then performed, after which the remains were conveyed to the family vault, at the south-west corner of the church-yard. Many of the audience lingered about the church-yard to view the tomb of the illustrious grandfather of the deceased—Alexander Hamilton.

The Virginia Guard of Honor wore badges of their melancholy office, and after the serviee, proceeded to their quarters.

The Virginians have received assiduous attentions from the members of the Seventh during their stay, and every disposition has been shown to reciprocate the hospitality so recently evineed at Richmond.

There was a voluntary parade of the Seventh Regiment on the 14th July, at one o'clock, in white pantaloons. The line will be formed in Washington Parade Ground. They will escort to the steamer Roanoke the delegation from Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg.

Movements of the National Guard prior to their departure for Virginia—Pressing Invitation received by them from the Cities of Richmond and Washington, and from the Heads of Military Companies of the South.

As soon as it became rumored that the National Guard would likely be selected by the city authorities as an escort to accompany the remains of Mr. Monroe from New-York to Virginia, complimentary invitations from the South poured in upon them.

To many of these kind invitations Col. Duryee had to delay giving answers, until he could ascertain whether the Mayor and Common Council of New-York would accept the services of his command, voluntarily offered by a large majority of the members of his noble Regiment.

The services of the Regiment having been accepted as a guard of honor to escort the remains of Mr. Monroe to Virginia, it proceeded to charter the noble ocean-built steamship Ericsson to convey it to Virginia.

So soon as the plan of proceedings was organized, this liberal-spirited and patriotic Regiment, though incurring a heavy expense in getting up their conveyance and outfit, issued various invitations to Committees to accompany it on board of the Ericsson, among which were the following :

Invitation to the Mayor of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1858.

Sir: The Seventh Regiment having made arrangements for proceeding to Richmond, Va., as a guard of honor to the remains of Ex-President Monroe, on Saturday next, we shall feel very much pleased if you will accompany the Regiment as their guest.

We are, sir, your obedient servants, etc.,

LIEUT.-COL. LEFFERTS,

CAPT. NEVERS,

LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor City New-York.

The Mayor, owing to pressing business engagements, was forced to decline the invitation so kindly tendered him.

Mayor's Reply.

NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1858.

To LIEUT.-COL. M. LEFFERTS:

DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation to accompany the Seventh Regiment of the City of New-York on their contemplated visit to Richmond, as the guard of honor of the remains of the patriot, James Monroe, late President of the United States. I should be indeed gratified to accompany this distinguished corps on so solemn and interesting an occasion, but the exigency of public business, particularly at this time, will prevent my doing so. You will do me the favor of conveying to the officers and members of the Regiment my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and believe me to be, most sincerely, your friend,

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Invitation to the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

June 29th, 1858.

SIR: The Seventh Regiment have chartered the steamer Eriesson for the purpose of proceeding to Richmond as guard of honor to the remains of Ex-President Monroe, and will be most happy to have the Joint Committee of the Common Council, of which you are Chairman, to accompany the Regiment.

We have extended a similar invitation to the Virginia Committee, and hope it may suit all persons interested to place the body in our charge and all proceed in one ship.

We are, sir, your obedient servants, etc.,

LIEUT.-COL. LEFFERTS,

CAPT. NEVIS,

LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

Reply of the Committee through their Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.

LIEUT.-COL. LEFFERTS, SEVENTH REGIMENT:

DEAR SIR: Your communication, addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, on the removal of the remains of Ex-President Monroe, stating that the Seventh Regiment would be most happy to have the Joint Committee accompany it to Richmond in the steamer Eriesson, was laid before that Committee at their meeting this afternoon, and in reply, they have instructed me to inform you that they would have been pleased to have accepted your invitation, so kindly tendered, but for an earnest wish, conveyed to them by the Committee appointed on the part of the State of Virginia, for the Joint Committee to proceed with them to Richmond in the steamer Jamestown, as the guests of that State.

The Joint Committee have also desired me to request that you will express to the officers and other members of the Seventh Regiment their high appreciation of the invitation extended by them, and that the invitation of the Committee from Virginia alone prevented their acceptance thereof.

Yours, very respectfully,

RICHARD SCOTT, Cor. Sec.

Invitation to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

NEW-YORK, 29 June, 1858.

SIR: The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., have made arrangements to proceed to Richmond, Va., as a guard of

honor to the remains of Ex-President Monroe, and contemplate upon their return to pay a visit to the tomb of Washington and the City of Baltimore.

The Regiment are aware of the interest you feel, as an old and familiar friend of the late President, in the ceremonies which are to place the remains within the protection of his own State, and they will feel exceedingly gratified if you will accept this invitation to accompany the Regiment, and thus give your presence and aid in the performance of this duty.

The Regiment have chartered the large steamship Ericsson, and have pleasant and comfortable accommodations for yourself and staff.

We are, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

LIEUT.-COL. M. LEFFERTS,
CAPT. NEVERS,
LIEUT. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. A., West Point.

Reply.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 6, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Lieutenant-General Scott desires me to acknowledge your invitation for him to proceed to Richmond in the Ericsson as the guest of your Regiment.

The invitation, dated June 29, was addressed to this place and forwarded to the General in Washington. Failing to reach him there and sent back, it was only received by him here yesterday. The General begs you to express to the Regiment his appreciation of their kindness and his thanks for the compliment. His public duties, at the moment, must have prevented his accepting the invitation, even had he not been sick.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE W. LAY, Lieut.-Col. A. D. C.

To Lieut.-Col. M. LEFFERTS, and others, Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.

The following is a copy of Lieut.-Gen. Scott's reply to a former invitation sent by it to him, requesting the honor of his company in their visit to Boston, to attend the inauguration of the Bunker Hill ceremonies :

Gen. Winfield Scott to Col. Duryee.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I find myself obliged at the last moment compelled to decline the many invitations to visit Boston on the ap-

proaching occasion of the inauguration of the Bunker Hill ceremony, on account of the increased illness of my wife. With many thanks to you and your fine Regiment, inviting me to accompany you to Boston,

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Col. A. DURYEE, etc., etc.

The officers of the National Guard, Colonel Duryee, Lieutenant-Colonel Lefferts, and Quartermaster Winchester, also tendered, in person, invitations to the Committee of Virginians, resident in New-York, appointed to accompany the Regiment on board of the Eriesson, to Virginia, which their previous acceptance from the State Committee, to go with the remains on board the Jamestown, obliged them to decline.

The officers, on behalf of the Regiment, also extended a similar invitation to Messrs. Wise and Mumford, the Committee from the State of Virginia, which they, from previous arrangements, were unable to accept.

INVITATIONS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD FROM THE SOUTH.

Mayor Mayo to Colonel Duryee.

RICHMOND, Virginia, June 23, 1858.

TO COLONEL DURYEE, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK
MILITIA:

DEAR SIR: The Council of this City, cherishing with grateful pride the patriotic devotions of the citizens of a sister State, to the memory of one of Virginia's most distinguished sons, one whom she loved to honor while living, and now reveres his memory, bids me to thank you and the Regiment under your command, for the proffered honor to the memory of Mr. Monroe, by accompanying his remains as a military escort to this city, on the 5th of July, and, in their name, to tender to you a sincere and cordial welcome to the metropolis of his native State.

With sentiments of high regard, I am your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor.

Colonel August, Lieutenant-Colonel Cary, Major R. M. Nimmo, of First Regiment Virginian Volunteers, to Colonel Duryee.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
Richmond, June 8, 1858.

COLONEL: It having been stated in the papers of your city that a guard of honor will accompany the remains of the late President Monroe, on their removal to our city, and that it will probably be composed of a detachment of your Regiment, a Committee to inform you, if the guard be taken from your Regiment, or if taken from any other Regiment, the officers commanding that Regiment that the detachment will be received here, and treated as the guests of our Regiment during their stay in Richmond. If the guard is to be taken from any other Regiment, please favor us by sending this note to its commanding officer.

We are, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

T. P. AUGUST, Colonel.

R. MILTON CARY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

R. M. NIMMO, Major.

Colonel DURYEE, Commanding Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. F.,
National Guard, New-York.

Colonel August to Colonel Duryee.

RICHMOND, Virginia, June 30th, 1858.

COLONEL DURYEE:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 28th, informing the Committee of which I am Chairman, of your acceptance, in behalf of your command, of the civilities tendered by us, in the name of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, provided such an acceptace does not conflict with the arrangements of our city authorities.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you, sir, that no conflict can possibly occur, as our entertainment of you will be a part of the programme recognized by the city authorities.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

T. P. AUGUST,

Colonel First Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Colonel W. Hickey to Colonel Duryee.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1858.

COLONEL DURYEE, COMMANDING SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor from New-York has been duly received, and, as it leaves us in doubt whether you will bring your Regiment

to Washington, which you stated you could not determine until after you left New-York, I beg leave to request, that you will do us the favor to cause me to be informed by telegraph, as early as convenient, whether you will come to Washington. If so, by what route, when you will leave Richmond, and expect to arrive here.

This will confer a great favor upon us. We can promise but very little in the way of display, but what we can do will be offered with the highest appreciation of the excellent and efficient character of your Regiment, and a sincere respect for yourself and your command individually.

Expecting to hear from you soon, I have the honor to be, dear Colonel, your obedient servant,

W. HICKEY, Volunteers D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9th, 1858.

COLONEL ABRAM DURYEE, COMMANDING SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK:

MY DEAR SIR: Sudden and severe indisposition, from which I am gradually recovering, alone prevented my tendering a personal welcome to you and your associates in arms; and I had hoped up to the present moment to be able to carry out this wish, but my physician has placed me under injunctions not to leave my house.

I deeply regret this circumstance on every account, but it shall not prevent an expression of my feelings on this interesting occasion, rendered doubly interesting from the patriotic errand which brought you to this region of our Union.

I am sure the citizens and soldiers of the Federal Metropolis will rejoice to meet you in their city, and in their name, as well as for myself individually, I offer to you, and to those under your command, a hearty welcome to Washington.

Allow me to add my best wishes for a pleasant and safe return to your homes.

I am, Colonel, with high regard, yours truly,

JAMES G. BERRET.

LETTERS OF THANKS.

To Colonel T. P. August, of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: Allow the Committee appointed by the Board of Officers of Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, to express to you, and through you to your Regiment, their heartfelt thanks for the munificent entertainment which greeted their arrival in your beautiful city. It was on a scale proportionate to the gigantic building in which it was served, and a fitting exponent of the large-heartedness that dictated it, and with the generous viands, too, there was a "feast of reason and a flow of soul, that bid a good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." We hail that day's intercourse as a commencement of a new era in the interchange of friendly sentiments and mutual kindnesses between the North and South. The occasion, of necessity, gave a national character to the imposing ceremonies witnessed in your city, and a whole nation participated in the cordial attentions so frankly tendered by your citizens and the noble sentiments so happily expressed by your orators. A few such interviews will do more to dissipate the idle jealousies that still alienate many, and the petty feuds that will estrange some, than all the pamphlet-writing and legislation of the past.

The sons of New-York and Virginia met with extended hands, and both are always in earnest, whether the hand is given open or shut. They joined in friendly clasp, and both instinctively felt it was the warm grasp of a brother.

You gave us a welcome warm as the sky of your own sunny South, and we yearn for an opportunity to show that the cold in clime are not cold in affection, and to prove to you that we can appreciate your generosity, though we never can forget your kind offices so prodigally showered upon us, on that soil that gave birth to the Father of his Country, and where we all felt we were sons, and where, too, a mutual feeling, we trust, animated each heart, like that which warmed the souls of our forefathers when they met on the battle-fields of the Revolution.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col., H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt., B. M. NEVERS, Capt., J. MONROE, Capt., Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,	Committee of Board of Officers.
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To his Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: The undersigned, in behalf of the National Guard of New-York, and by direction of the Board of Officers, beg most respectfully to tender you their sincere thanks for the cordial reception extended to them, by the capital of your State, the city of Richmond, and especially for the elegant entertainment the officers enjoyed at your hospitable home.

New-York had guarded well the sacred ashes intrusted to her care, and hastened to respond to the call of Virginia when she demanded the dust of her beloved son.

It is an event not soon to be forgotten; it is indeed already a part of history, and your able and eloquent address at the tomb of the great man whom we had met to honor, was worthy of the occasion, and we can pronounce no higher eulogium. The address will never be effaced from our memories. It elicited a hearty response from every heart; it breathed no partisan spirit; there was nothing narrow or sectional in its tone; but it was as broad and catholic as the sun that shone over our heads, and the breeze that fanned our brows.

We are confident we express the sentiments of the entire Regiment, when we say it added a new ligament to the bonds which hold together our vast Republic.

We left your noble State better patriots, and felt after having worshipped together at the altars of your mighty dead, that "e'en in their ashes live their wonted fires," and that we were indeed brethren laboring together in the sublime cause of common humanity.

With the highest esteem,

We remain your obedient servants,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

Reply.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Within the last few days I returned to this city, after an absence of several weeks, during which yours of the day of July last was received at my office.

It gives me sincere pleasure to acknowledge this token of your

regard and esteem. The National Guard of New-York came to our Capitol on a saered mission, to restore the ashes of a beloved son of this State who had in peace and in war served his whole country, and piously they performed the patriotic duty. Our Capitol, Richmond City, was honored by their visit, and proudly our people endeavored to acknowledge the compliment. As the Governor of the State, I should have been wanting in duty to her and false to my own feelings if I had not tendered to the Seventh Regiment of New-York the most cordial reeption. And well did they deserve it, not only for the object of their eseort, but for their conduct as soldiers, and gentlemen, and patriots.

I beg you to thank the Board of Officers for their kind letter through you, which I have had framed and hung up in the Executive Mansion, to be transmitted to posterity as a memorial of the event of your visit, characterized in all respects by every sentiment of brotherly affection and of filial devotion to a common country. The Virginians and the New-Yorkers took hold of the horns of the altar together, and from the very ashes of the Revolutionary sire they reinterred, were inspired anew, with the fealty of old, to the whole United States, their glory of the past, their interest of the present, their destiny for the future, and their honor and perpetuity in a blessed union now and forever. May we always promote and cherish the sympathies of Brethren and remain One People.

I am, gentlemen, most gratefully,

Your obliged fellow-citizen and friend,

HENRY A. WISE.

To

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

To Hon. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the City of Richmond.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: We have been directed by resolution of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, to convey to you, and through you as the official head to the City Council of Richmond, the deep sense of obligation the entire Regiment feel for the free and generous hospitality of your city upon our reeent visit.

The most simple expressions of satisfaction and lasting remem-

brance of our limited stay among you, are more consonant to our real emotions of respect, gratitude, and fraternal feeling.

The Regiment were fortunate in the privilege of bearing a token so precious to Virginia as the remains of James Monroe, and which enabled them to testify their admiration for his character and the virtues which made him illustrious, as well as the love and regard they entertain for the State which gave him birth.

We knew the citizens of Virginia would be sensible of the compliment intended, and that we could rely upon their sympathy. We knew the proverbial hospitality of her people; but with all our knowledge we were not prepared for a kindness so diffused, for attentions so universal, for offerings so freely laid before us.

Virginia gathered fresh laurels; while the cordial greetings of friends from distant States were cemented by an everlasting remembrance.

We can not express by words the gratification of the Regiment with their visit; but we can with the utmost sincerity assure you that we shall never forget the city of Richmond and the names of all those who acted as the representatives of her hospitality.

Receive, Mr. Mayor, our personal regard, and believe us, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

To Major Wm. H. French, United States Artillery, Baltimore, Md.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: The Seventh Regiment National Guard, by resolution of their Board of Officers, have instructed us to convey to yourself and officers of the corps, the thanks of the Regiment for the honor conferred in giving us a military escort through the city of Baltimore, on our return from the South. We feel the more sensible of the distinction, because we do not belong to the regularly constituted military arm of Government, and your courtesy was as unexpected as it was gratifying and appreciated.

Your magnificent Battery was the admiration of all, and the promptness and celerity of its movements showed full well the hand of the soldier in its direction.

Of the many pleasing incidents of our journey, there was scarcely one which gave us so much real satisfaction, as the parading of your Battery for our honor.

Be assured of the kind recollection in which the Regiment will hold the name of yourself and officers, and that we shall at all times be ready to give you a soldier's welcome, upon a visit to our city.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

To Capt. Peter Lyle, National Guard, City of Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: By resolution of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, we are directed to convey to yourself and command, the kind remembrance the Regiment entertain of your free and bountiful offers as we passed through your beautiful city, on our way home from Richmond.

It will ever be a cause of regret that circumstances deprived us of at least a few hours' social intercourse with a corps so well known to us by reputation, drawn closer to us by having the same distinctive name as ourselves, and now endeared to us by that frank and cordial welcome, as unexpected by us as it was generous and noble on your part.

It was necessary that we should arrive in New-York that evening, and we were informed that we should have no time to spare if we wished to take the train. It was this necessity which compelled us to decline your hospitality. Although we were together but a very short time, yet friendships were established, and the interchange of social greetings have made their lasting impressions.

Could we combine the varied expressions of the rank and file of our Regiment, and thus convey their sentiments of esteem and regard, you would be satisfied, but it can not be expressed in words. We can prove it by our intercourse and by a soldier's welcome, should you individually or collectively join hands with us in New-York.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

To Richard Wallach, Esq., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: We are directed by resolution of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment to convey to you their appreciation of your liberal and generous conduct during their stay in your city.

It is not too much for us to say that your prompt and liberal offer to place at our disposal your excellent steamers for our journey to Mount Vernon had much to do with our decision in paying a visit to the Capitol of our country, and we sensibly acknowledge our indebtedness to you for much that made that visit pleasant, and happy, and agreeable. The Regiment will never forget the few moments they spent at the grave of Washington, and can not well efface the part you acted, so quiet and unobtrusive, yet so generous and kind, in putting us down upon the spot without hire and without price.

The mention of your name will always command attention in the ranks, and a hearty welcome on all occasions whenever we meet.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col., H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt., B. M. NEVERS, Capt., J. MONROE, Capt., Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,	Committee of Board of Officers.
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To Capt. Lowber, Steamer Ericsson.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The Seventh Regiment National Guard have, by their Board of Officers, directed us to convey to you the sentiments they entertain for your abilities as a commander, and your untiring efforts to perform your duties, while we were on board your vessel, with fidelity to the owners, and satisfaction to your guests. On our recent trip to Richmond and Washington, there were unfortunate circumstances calculated to irritate and mar the pleasure of the journey, but the kind and careful consideration which you gave to every act, your unwearied efforts for our comfort and pleasure, and the uniform and gentlemanly manner which marked your intercourse, made you a host of warm and lasting friends.

Notwithstanding the vexatious delays, caused by the fault of the pilot, not one word of dissatisfaction was expressed as to yourself or the beautiful vessel which you command: on the contrary, the very

troubles alluded to, excited our sympathy, while your frank and open intercourse secured our esteem and respect.

Be assured of the truth of these declarations, for we should feel that our humble efforts in expressing, in part, the sentiments of the Regiment were indeed of little consequence, if they were to be received by you as mere formal thanks, or idle compliments.

You will always receive a hearty welcome from the National Guard of New-York, and you have their united wishes for a prosperous and happy voyage o'er life's troubled seas, and an anchorage upon the golden sands of eternity.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,	}	Committee of Board of Officers.
H. C. SHAWAY, Capt.,		
B. M. NEVERS, Capt.		
J. MONROE, Capt.,		
Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,		

To Messrs. P. & M. Brown, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, having been directed by resolution of the Board of Officers to make suitable acknowledgments on behalf of the Regiment, for the many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to us on the occasion of our late visit to Richmond and Washington, find it a most difficult duty to convey in any adequate sense the deep impressions that have been made upon our hearts by the warm and varied hospitalities extended to us at every point, and by all with whom we came in contact—each vying with the other, to treat us more like brothers than strangers from a distant State.

But, among all the acts of kindness shown us, none has afforded us greater pleasure, and at the same time proved so difficult of acknowledgment, as your own munificent hospitality, in quartering at your splendid house, without charge, nearly one half of the Regiment, free from all restraint, and providing for all their wants with a liberality as unequalled as it was unexpected.

As often as we shall recur to the pleasures of our trip and the acts of hospitality every where extended to us, none will have left deeper impressions than your own, and each one of us will feel but too happy in an opportunity of personally testifying our appreciation of them.

That the largest measure of happiness and success may be in store

for you, is the sincere wish of every officer and member of the National Guard.

Yours truly,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,
 H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,
 B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,
 J. MONROE, Capt.,
 Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,

} Committee
of
Board of Officers.

To Major Joseph P. Warner, City Guard of Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

SIR: The Seventh Regiment National Guard desire to return you their sincere thanks for military courtesies during our passage through your city, upon a recent visit South. For this purpose the Board of Officers have by resolution directed us to convey to yourself and to your command the obligations they feel for the kind attentions shown us upon the occasion alluded to.

We feel very sorry that the heat of the day, in connection with our previous fatigue, and the short time allowed us to reach the cars at the next depot, prevented us from accepting more generally of your proffered hospitality.

We had hoped to be able, when leaving New-York, not only to visit your city, but to mingle with you in social intercourse.

Time was not allowed us to become personally acquainted, but the soldier's welcome, which you gave us, will be retained with pleasant recollections.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col.,
 H. C. SHUMWAY, Capt.,
 B. M. NEVERS, Capt.,
 J. MONROE, Capt.,
 Rev. J. H. WESTON, Chaplain,

} Committee
of
Board of Officers.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

Seventh Regiment, National Guard,

PREPARED BY

HUDSON G. WOLFE, 3d Co., N. G.



ORIGIN OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

1824.—*August 16th.* On the reception of the Marquis De La Fayette on his arrival in this country, the New-York Division of State Artillery paraded in honor of that illustrious patriot. As that celebrated Commander of the National Guard of Paris had just passed the Eleventh Regiment, a group of officers collected together, and with eager eyes followed the distinguished General in his review down the line. The long and protracted silence was broken by Major John D. Wilson, one of the party, observing: “How I would like to command a Regiment of National Guards.” (Just previous to Gen. La Fayette’s reviewing the Regiment, propositions were made by Captains Hawley, Telfair, Curtis, and Simons, who commanded the four Infantry Companies of the Eleventh Regiment, and L. W. Stevens, who commanded an Artillery corps of the same Regiment, to organize a Battalion of Infantry, composed of six companies.) The remark was electric; Capt. Stevens then proposed the organization of a Regiment, and made propositions to O. M. Lownds, Esq., an influential citizen, who at that moment joined the party, that each should raise a Company

and attach them to the four Companies already organized, and constitute a portion of the proposed Regiment, and to give it the name of National Guard. The proposition meeting with the hearty concurrence of Captains Hawley, Telfair, Curtis, and Simons, and with the active coöperation of Major John D. Wilson, one of the leading spirits in this movement, may be dated the origin of this celebrated corps.

December 25th. Captain Lownds, with his company, was admitted into the battalion as the Fifth Company National Guard.

December 27th. Captain Stevens was ordered to assume command of the Sixth Company, which was organized and made up by the transfer of a portion of the artillery company which he commanded in the Eleventh Regiment. The Eleventh Regiment was organized as artillery and infantry, and designated as the First and Second Battalions. The National Guard were known as the Second Battalion.

To the above-named gentlemen must be awarded the honor and credit of having called into existence a corps which reflects upon them the enviable distinction as founders of this distinguished Regiment, which has always maintained its supremacy, and attracted the attention and admiration of the country for its discipline no less than for its support of law and order under many circumstances of the most trying nature.

1825.—*June 27th.* The order of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor De Witt Clinton, was issued for the consolidation of the battalion with the infantry companies of the Second Regiment, consisting of two companies—the La Fayette and Clinton Guard.

July. Prosper M. Wetmore was elected Major—the first field officer of the Battalion of National Guard.

September 25th. A Company, under Captain Van Buren, was admitted as the Seventh Company.

October 18th. Prosper M. Wetmore was promoted to

the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Stevens to the Majority.

1826.—The Commander-in-Chief ordered the battalion to be organized into a new regiment, and to be known as the Twenty-Seventh Regiment N.Y.S. Artillery.

March 2d. The gray uniform was adopted by the Regiment. On this day, while on drill, Sergeant Asher Taylor, of the Fourth Company, received the thanks of the officers of the Regiment for designing a coat-of-arms and sketching suitable designs for the colors of the Regiment, which were unanimously adopted.

April 5th. The first By-Laws of the regiment were adopted by the Board of Officers.

May. The Eighth Company was organized, and Andrew Warner elected Captain.

July 23d. Lieut.-Colonel Wetmore was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and Major Stevens to Lieut.-Colonel.

October. The Regiment was inspected for the first time, and 277 men appeared on parade. Total strength 437 men.

1827.—*April.* Lieut.-Colonel Stevens was promoted to the rank of Colonel, vice Wetmore resigned. Major Manning to Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Boyd to that of Major.

October. By order of the Commanding Officer, the Eighth Company was disbanded, in consequence of the paucity of its numerical force, and not meeting the requirements of the laws then in existence.

October 27th. The Regiment inspected—276 men.

1828.—*June 19th.* A new Eighth Company was organized, under the command of Captain John H. Brower.

July 3d. The Philadelphia Grays visited New-York. They were received by, and became the guests of, the National Guard. They also participated with them in celebrating Independence Day on the 4th.

July. Colonel Stevens resigned, and Lieut.-Colonel Manning was promoted to the rank of Colonel, Captain

Hart to that of Lieut. Colonel, while Boyd still retained the post of Major.

September, Colonel Manning resigned, and Lieut.-Colonel Hart was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

1830.—*January*. Colonel Hart resigned.

January 25th. L. W. Stevens was reelected Colonel.

March 22d. George Dixey was elected Lieut.-Colonel, but declined serving, while Morgan L. Smith was elected Major, shortly afterwards promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and John M. Catlin was elected Major.

1831.—*July 2d*. The Regiment made an excursion to Poughkeepsie, (which was its first,) and returned July 5th. The Rendezvous was called Camp Clinton.

July 7th. The Regiment paraded to attend the funeral obsequies of Ex-President Monroe, doing escort duty on that occasion.

In the autumn the Regiment was inspected, and paraded 411 men, while the total strength was 592.

1832.—*February 7th*. A splendid medal was presented by the Regiment to General La Fayette.

This medal was committed to the care of James Fenimore Cooper, Esq., then American Consul at Lyons, with suitable communications, requesting that he would present it in such a manner, and at such a time, as he should deem proper. It was also accompanied by the annexed letter to the General, written by a committee in behalf of the corps :

GENERAL: The National Guard of the city of New-York, a corps of citizen-soldiers, have the honor to present for your aeeeptance the accompanying token of the sentiments entertained by the sons of liberty in America for the dauntless champion of that saered cause, whose distinguished services in three revolutions, and whose untiring exertions in behalf of the oppressed and enslaved of *every* nation, have raised for the hero, "*monumentum aere perennius*."

With a fervent prayer for your health and happiness, we are, General your obedient servants,

L. W. STEVENS, Colonel.

M. L. SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel.

To General LAFAYETTE.

J. M. CATLIN, Major.

In reply to the annexed, the following letters were received :

PARIS, November, 22d, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I did not get the medal you intrusted to my care, in order to be delivered to General Lafayette, until the middle of October, in consequence of a long absence from Paris. At my return, General Lafayette was out of town, and no opportunity offered to aequit myself of the trust until quite lately.

Yesterday I gave a dinner to General Lafayette at my own house, and in the evening we had a meeting of friends, chosen from among the different nations of Europe, of which this city has always an ample representation. It struck me this expedient was the best I could devise to meet your wishes.

In the course of the evening I presented your letter, resolutions, etc., with the medal, and explained the object of all in a short address. I have the pleasure to inclose the answer of General Lafayette with this letter.

Among the guests were Lieutenant-General Compte Tae, a distinguished Polish patriot; Lieutenant-General Sir John Vanderleur, of the British army; Brigadier-General Wool, Captain Fineh, and several other officers of our own service. All our own officers appeared in uniform, in compliment to the occasion. Several distinguished civilians, and many ladies, were witnesses of your intentions. Mr. Bernet and Mr. C. Barnet, the Consuls at Paris and Veniee, had great pleasure in attending.

Demonstrations of attachment, and of adherenee to his principles, are, at all times, peculiarly grateful to General Lafayette, when coming from America. He considers himself a disciple of our school, and justly believes that he wishes no more for France than can be accomplished by imitation, with such modifications as prudenee would dictate, on our institutions. Your own offering has been happily timed, for it reached him at a moment when his enemies are the loudest and most vindictive in their attacks. You will permit me to express the satisfaction I have had in being chosen as the organ of your feelings on this occasion. It has given me an opportunity of proving that I do not altogether misrepresent Ameriean sentiment when I affirm its attachment to Lafayette, and may by implication help to sustain me in what I say of Ameriean institutions. This expression may cause you surprise, gentlemen, but I feel persuaded, that did the Ameriean people rightly understand the doctrines that have been extensively circuulated in Europe of late, and under the sanetion of their authority,

they would issue a rebuke that would fully vindicate their majesty as well as their principles.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

To Messrs. L. W. STEVENS,

M. L. SMITH,

J. M. CATLIN.

PARIS, November —, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: The precious specimen of American produce and American industry, which, in the name of the National Guard of New-York, and by a unanimous vote of the Twenty-seventh Regiment State Artillery, have been pleased to offer to an American veteran, is a new testimony of that persevering affection of which it has been, during near sixty years, the pride and delight of my life, to be the happy object. The only merit on my part which it does not exceed is to be found in the warmth of my gratitude, and the patriotic devotion that binds to the United States the loving heart of an adopted son.

The honor which the gift and devices of the beautiful medal have conferred upon me is still enhanced by its connection with the hundredth anniversary birthday of our great and matchless Washington, of whom it is the most gratifying circumstance of my life to have been the beloved and faithful disciple, in no point more than in his fond hope of a perpetual union between the States of the Confederacy—an union which, as it has been the cherished object of his last recommendation to his fellow-citizens, and the wish of his last breath, so it shall be to the last breath of every one of us who had the happiness to fight and bleed for American independence and freedom.

I beg you, gentlemen, to convey to the kind donators the expression of my profound affectionate gratitude and respect, and to receive for yourselves the particular acknowledgments of your most sincere and obliged friend,

LAFAYETTE.

To Colonel L. W. STEVENS,

Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. SMITH,

Major J. M. CATLIN.

June 28th. The Regiment, Colonel Stevens commanding, went on an encampment excursion to New-Haven. Their place of rendezvous was called Camp Putnam.

In the autumn the Regiment was inspected, when it paraded 435 men. Total strength 555 men.

The Sixth Company withdrew from the Regiment, owing to some difficulty caused by Captain Postly.

The Regiment inspected in the fall, and paraded 397 men. Total strength 532.

1834.—In consequence of the withdrawal of the Sixth Company, it was reorganized and admitted 11th February, the Fourth Company generously contributing over thirty men to make up this command.

July. The Regiment went into camp at Camp Hamilton, on Hamilton-Square, where they remained 7 days.

July. Regiment was ordered out to quell the so-called "Nigger Riot." Over 300 men reported themselves for duty—were under arms two days, Col. Stevens commanding.

1835.—*January.* Colonel Stevens resigned, and Lieut.-Colonel Morgan Smith was promoted to the rank of Colonel, Major Catlin to Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Roome to the office of Major.

1837.—*April.* Colonel Smith and Major Roome resigned.

November. Lieut.-Colonel Catlin was promoted to Colonel, Captain Jones to Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Burt to Major.

1838.—*March.* The National Guard Troop was admitted into the Regiment.

1839.—*February.* Major Burt resigned.

March. Captain Edward T. Backhouse was elected Major.

July 1st. Regiment went into garrison duty at Fort Hamilton. On the 2d, the Regiment returned to the city to parade and receive the President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren, then on a visit to this city, and returned to the Fort same day: remained there until the 6th, when they came back to the city.

September 5th. Colonel Catlin resigned.

October 1st. Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Jones was promoted Colonel, vice Catlin resigned.

November 14th. Major E. T. Backhouse was elected Lieut.-Colonel, vice Jones promoted.

1840.—*February.* Captain W.R. Vermilye was elected Major, vice Backhouse promoted.

1841.—*July.* The Regiment received and entertained the Boston Hancock Light Infantry.

1843.—*June 17th.* Five Companies went to Boston to unite in celebrating Bunker Hill monument under Major Vermilye.

July. Major Vermilye promoted to Lieut.-Colonel vice Backhouse resigned.

July. Captain Geo. G. Waters promoted to Major, vice Vermilye promoted.

1844.—*April.* Lieut.-Colonel Vermilye promoted Colonel, vice Jones resigned, and Major Waters promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy.

July. Captain Andrew A. Bremner was elected Major, vice Waters promoted.

1845.—*May.* Lieut.-Colonel Waters resigned.

June 3d. Major Bremner was promoted to fill the vacaney caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Waters.

July. Regiment went into Camp Schuyler; at Albany remained one week.

August. Colonel Vermilye resigned.

September 22d. Captain Duryee was elected Major.

November. Lieut.-Colonel Bremner was elected Colonel, vice Vermilye resigned.

November 24th. Major Duryee was elected Lieut.-Colonel, vice Bremner, promoted.

July 27th. By orders from Commander-in-Chief, the regimental number was changed from 27th to 7th Regiment.

December. Adjutant Divver was elected Major.

1847.—*May.* Major Divver resigned.

1848.—*February 3d.* A. B. Brinckerhoff, formerly Captain of the N. G. Troop, was tendered the office of Major, in place of Major Divver, resigned, which he accepted.

October. Colonel Bremner resigned.

1849.—*January 29th.* Lieut. Col. Duryee was elected Colonel, vice Bremner resigned.

January. Major Brinckerhoff promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy; Capt. Morton promoted to Major same time.

May 10th. Regiment was called out, and took an active part in quelling the riot at Astor-Place. 211 men reported themselves for duty, of whom 141 were severely wounded.

November 15th and 16th. The Regiment was ordered out on special escort duty to the remains of General Worth on their arrival in this city from Mexico.

Full. The Regiment inspected 436 men. On account of the inclemency of the weather it did not inspect as many as they could have done.

1850.—*July 8th.* Regiment went on an excursion to Newport and Boston, returning on the 10th to this city.

July 23d. Regiment paraded for the purpose of rendering funeral honors to the late Major-General Z. Taylor, President United States.

October 8th. Regiment paraded for the purpose of receiving and entertaining the National Laneers of Boston.

October. Regiment inspected 501 men.

November. Major Morton resigned.

1851.—*Spring.* Marshall Lefferts elected Major, vice Morton resigned.

May 12th. A stand of colors was presented to the regiment by a delegation from Boston, in behalf of the National Laneers of that city. 317 men paraded on the occasion.

May 13th. Regiment paraded to receive the President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, who was on a visit to this city to celebrate the opening of the Erie Railroad.

June. Boston Lancers sent to the Colonel a lance for each company under his command.

October. Regiment inspected 516 men.

December 16th. Regiment paraded and attended an address delivered to the 1st Division at Castle Garden by Ex-Governor Kossuth.

1852.—*January.* Regiment was ordered, in compliance with brigade orders, to assemble, to hold themselves in readiness to assist the city authorities in quelling any attempt at riot, as it was anticipated there would be a disturbance upon the debut of Mrs. Forrest at Brougham's Lyceum, (now Wallack's Theatre.) The different Companies turned out very strong.

February 22d. Regiment went to Governor's Island for drill purposes. Were received and reviewed by Col. Gardner and staff, U. S. Army.

May. Lieut.-Col. Brinckerhoff resigned.

May. Regiment went to Hoboken, N. J., for drill purposes.

June —. Major Lefferts was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brinckerhoff resigned.

July 5th. Regiment went into camp at New-Haven. The place of rendezvous was called Camp Trumbull. Returned on the 11th to this city.

July 20th. Regiment paraded for the purpose of rendering funeral honors to the late lamented Henry Clay.

October. Regiment inspected 519 men. Same day of inspection, and while the Regiment was in line in Lafayette Place, it was announced that the resignation of the Colonel, which had been previously tendered, had been by request withdrawn, and that he would remain, which gave great satisfaction to the rank and file.

November 16th. Regiment paraded for the purpose of rendering funeral honors to the late lamented Daniel Webster.

1853.—*July.* Regiment paraded to participate in the reception of His Excellency Franklin Pierce, President United States, and also to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

October. Regiment inspected 594 men.

November. Miss Mary Divver, daughter of the late Adjutant of the Regiment, deceased, was adopted by the Regiment.

1854.—*October.* Regiment paraded for drill purposes at East New-York, returning same day.

October. Regiment inspected 637 men.

1855.—*March 17th.* St. Patrick's, day Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to put down an anticipated riot between Irish and Americans. Nearly every man belonging to the Regiment reported himself for duty.

June 4th. Regiment went to East New-York for drill and parade, returning same day.

July 9th. Regiment went into camp at Kingston, N. Y.; their place of rendezvous was called "Camp Worth." Returned to this city on the 15th.

October. Regiment inspected 659 men.

1856.—*May 10th.* Edgar M. Crawford of 3d Company was elected Major, vice Lefferts promoted.

May 12th. Regiment went to East New-York for drill and parade, returning same day.

October. Regiment inspected 663 men.

October 16th. National Grays of Kingston visited this city, and became the guests of the Regiment.

1857.—*June 16th.* Regiment proceeded to Boston to participate in the inauguration of the Warren Monument on the 17th; returning on the 19th.

July 5th. Regiment was called out by the Major-Gen-

eral to suppress the "Dead Rabbit" riot ; 500 men reported themselves for duty. They remained at the City Arsenal from four o'clock P.M. to four o'clock A.M. 6th.

September 2d. Regiment drilled for first time in Duryee's street firing and fighting.

September 14th. Regiment was detailed as a Guard of Honor to the City Authorities to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico.

October. Regiment inspected 853 men ; total strength, 990.

October 2d. Regiment, with the 3d Brigade, went to Newark, N. J., for drill and parade.

November 25th. Regiment paraded upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the late lamented Major General Worth from Greenwood Cemetery to Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

1858.—*March 6th.* Regiment was detailed as guard of honor to the remains of the late Commodore Perry, U. S. Navy, whose funeral obsequies took place this day.

June. Boston Light Infantry visited this city. Was received by a detachment of the Regiment, sixteen men from each Company being detailed for that purpose in conjunction with the New-York Light Guard, Brevet Colonel Henry C. Shumway commanding.

July 3d. Regiment tendered their services as Guard of Honor to the remains of late President Monroe, which were removed from New-York to Richmond, Va. Two men from each company were detailed as guard to the remains on board the steamer Jamestown, and the Regiment then proceeded on board steamer Ericsson, chartered to convey them to Richmond. Left the dock at twelve o'clock M.

5th. Arrived at Richmond at eleven o'clock A.M. Were received by the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Marched to Hollywood burial ground ; from thence to Warwick Mills, and partook of a collation given by the

city authorities and the military of Richmond; from thence to Capitol Square, where the Regiment was dismissed.

6th. At ten o'clock A.M. the Regiment was reviewed by Governor Wise and staff on Capitol Square, before a very large concourse of people. At seven o'clock P.M., Regiment was reviewed by Mayor Mayo and city authorities, after which they marched to Rockets, took steamer Glen Cove for steamer Eriesson sixty miles below Richmond, for Washington.

8th. At six o'clock P.M., 3d, 6th, and 8th companies were taken off the steamer, which was aground, by the steamer Thomas Collyer, and proceeded to Washington; arriving there at ten o'clock P.M., were quartered at the National Hotel. Same evening the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th companies were taken off by the steamer Mount Vernon, and arrived at Washington at five o'clock, next morning, quartering at Brown's Hotel.

July 9th. At eleven o'clock A.M., Regiment was reviewed in front of the Presidential mansion by His Excellency the President of the United States, James Buchanan and his Cabinet, also several distinguished officers of the United States army. The members of the Regiment were also introduced to the President and his Cabinet in the mansion. At four o'clock P.M., Regiment went to Mount Vernon, and visited the tomb of Washington. Returning to the city at nine o'clock P.M., were dismissed.

10th. Regiment took cars for Baltimore at eight o'clock A.M.; were received by the city authorities, City Guard, and a company of United States Artillery, commanded by Major W. H. French, United States Army; marched through Baltimore to Philadelphia depot; arrived at Philadelphia at four o'clock P.M.; were received by the Philadelphia National Guard; rode through Philadelphia to Camden and Amboy Rail-

road ; took cars at Camden at five o'clock for New-York ; took steamer Transport at Perth Amboy.

11th. Arrived at New-York at half-past one o'clock A.M. ; were received by the 71st Regiment, "American Guard," City Guard, and National Guard Battalion, a detachment of the 7th Regiment. Marched up Broadway to Lafayette Hall, when Regiment was dismissed.

12th. The Remains of Mr. Laurens Hamilton, a member of Company 6, National Guard, were brought to this city by a detachment of the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and were received by a committee of that Company. His funeral took place next day.

14th. Company 6 N. G., paraded to escort the Virginia Volunteers to the steamer on their departure home.

August 31st. The Colonel detailed the 2d company N. G., Captain Shaler, to receive the Montreal Field Battery Artillery on a visit to this city, who became the guests of the Regiment, arriving in this city per steamer Francis Skiddy at one o'clock, P.M.

September 1st. Regiment paraded in conjunction with the 1st Division N. Y. S. F., to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, numbering over 700 men, giving the right of line to their Montreal visitors. After the parade, the 4th Company, Capt. Riblet, escorted them to their quarters, Stevens House.

September 3d. Colonel of the Regiment detailed the 7th company N. G. to escort the Montreal company to the steamer Commodore on their way home.

This account merely gives the most important events concerning the Regiment, not the number of parades.

THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIFORM.

THE origin of the uniform is interesting, from the peculiar incident which ushered it into notice and led to its final adoption. Mr. P. H. Holt, a private of the 4th company, was wending his way towards the Regimental Parade, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, excepting the coat, instead of which he wore an exceedingly well-sitting gray coat, which was single-breasted, standing collar, without folds in the skirts. It was his intention to stop at his tailor's and get his uniform coat, and leave the one just described. Passing along Pearl street, he was encountered by Major Wilson and Brigade Major P. M. Wetmore, whose attention and admiration was attracted by the neat appearance of his coat. Young Holt was arrested on his way, and underwent a thorough and minute examination by the two officers. He was marched about, faced, turned round, and placed in almost every conceivable position, and at length the officers appeared satisfied with the inspection, when he was permitted to proceed. The officers were much pleased that this little incident had presented to them a uniform which embodied neatness, durability, and a color bearing an impress of nationality, and thus they had found a uniform which presented every desirable requisite. The discerning taste and judgment which they displayed on that occasion has been fully carried out, from the fact that there has been no disposition to change it since the organization of the corps up to the present time. Major Wilson ordered the first gray coat to be made, and fully armed and equipped as a private, he presented himself to every company, and exhibited it for the consideration of the corps. Sergeant Asher Taylor of the 4th company, first appeared on parade in the new uniform while acting as an aid to the Brigade Inspector on the inspection parade of October 4, 1824.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

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COLONEL ABRAM DURYEE.

COLONEL ABRAM DURYEE, commander of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, was born in the city of New-York in 1815. He descended from a French Huguenot family, who came to America on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz by Louis the XIV. of France, in 1685.

That cruel and arbitrary measure deprived France of great numbers of her most useful citizens, whose services became valuable to the countries which received them and tolerated their Protestant faith.

The west and north-west of France supplied a large number of refugees, who expatriated themselves, and sought new homes in strange lands, rather than sacrifice their conscientious religious faith at the tyrannical dictation of a despotic king. A people who are willing to suffer for a *principle* of truth and faith, which they conscientiously cherish, generally possess other noble and elevat-

ing qualities, that, in the course of time, and under free institutions, are sure to be developed. This has been strikingly the case with the self-exiled Huguenots, and their descendants. Some went from France to Holland, and from thence to this country. Others found a home in England; but still a much larger number came direct to the United States. A Colony of them settled in Westchester county, New-York, and laid out a town, and called it NEW-ROCHELLE, after La Rochelle in France. Others settled in the city of New-York, and quite a number settled in Charleston, South-Carolina.

From these early Huguenot settlers have sprung many of the most distinguished men of the United States.

The New-York Huguenots have supplied the De Lanceys, Bayards, Leroys, Allaires, Duryees, and others, while those of South-Carolina have supplied the Hugers, Horres, Marions, Legarés, etc. Their services were prominently and eminently useful in our Revolutionary struggle, and in our subsequent history, both in the field and in the Senate, they have supplied men of distinguished ability.

Their history and services in the United States, if written out, would make a large and interesting volume.

Col. Duryee commenced business, when of a proper age, in New-York, as a merchant, in which pursuit, by industry and great perseverance, he has succeeded in realizing a fortune.

He commenced his military career as a private in the ranks of one of the companies of the National Guard—then Twenty-Seventh Regiment—September, 1838, and after passing through all the different grades of the non-commissioned officers with distinction, he obtained a second-lieutenant's commission on the 21st February, 1840, and was promoted on the 4th October, 1841, to the first lieutenancy, and on January 16th, 1844, he was elected to the post of Captain. And, on the 22d of September, 1845,

he was elected a field officer, with the rank of Major. On November 24th, in the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and on January 29th, 1849, he succeeded to the command of the Regiment, with the rank of Colonel.

Like many eminent men, he has made his *mark* by his skill, perseverance, and untiring energy, and strict attention to his duties, until he has ascended from the lowest to a high rank as a military commander, and the acknowledged chief of the first Volunteer Regiment in the country.

The present enviable reputation that the National Guard hold, is owing, in a great degree, to his skill and exertions as a commanding officer. He determined on making the Regiment what it is, from the moment he arrived at his present position.

While stern and exacting as a disciplinarian, he is yet personally affable, modest, and kind-hearted in his social intercourse. At the head of his Regiment, he is always the *soldier*, but never forgetting the relative position and standing of the men under his command. Owing to these traits of his character, arises the attachment the members of his Regiment ever bear towards him. The proof of his decision of character, and to what extent he possesses the affection of the men, was illustrated in that unfortunate and ever-to-be-remembered bloody riot at the Astor Place Opera House, on the occasion of Mr. Maeready's appearance; the result of which the public is too familiar with to bear repetition. When the turmoil was at its height, missiles were thrown at his command, and his men fell wounded in all directions around him; a shout was raised by the law and order party for them to fire, as it would be impossible for the military to retain their position longer without something of a determined and defensive character was done. But still the authorities held back, in the hope of being able to restore peace and

quiet without bloodshed. The Colonel, knowing that he had no authority to act in the premises, without orders from his superiors in command, (Generals Sandford and Hall,) was observed walking up and down in front of his Regiment, encouraging his men; and while doing so, he was struck twice in quick succession, by stones thrown from the crowd. His men, observing the imminent danger he was in, shouted to him to fall in the rear of his Regiment; but instead of this, he renewed his efforts of encouraging his command to be patient until he was compelled to fall in the rear by the order given by the Sheriff to fire. Such forbearance, on the part of himself and his men, was very praiseworthy, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the exciting scene on that remarkable night. He has been on duty in all the riots for the last twenty years, and was particularly instrumental in subduing the police and "Dead Rabbit" riots of July, 1857. He has also commanded his Regiment on two expeditions to Boston, and has drilled on the Common of that city with great success, in presence of a large number of distinguished persons, and thousands of its inhabitants. He was also the commanding officer at Camp Trumbull, New-Haven, Camp Worth, Kingston, besides quartering his Regiment one week at Newport, R. I., to which is to be added the escort expedition to Richmond, Washington, Mount Vernon, and Baltimore.

The Seventh Regiment bears the name, and deservedly too, of being a pattern to its associates in arms, and they have exemplified the truth, that the best *citizens are the best soldiers*, and that it is no mark of courage, or indication of prowess, to cast aside the courtesies or amenities of life.

To Col. Duryee we may not invidiously ascribe the maintenance of that high discipline and gallant bearing which so distinguishes the Seventh Regiment above its

compeers, and this may be said without detracting in the slightest degree from the merits of any officer and soldier of his command. The superior in all cases gives the general tone to his subordinates.

He is the author of Rules and Regulations for the government of the Regiment in the field or in quarters; also several treatises on street-firing and street-fighting. The latter was adopted by the New-York State Legislature in the fall of 1857, after a Committee of Army and Militia officers witnessed the admirable performance of the Seventh Regiment on the Fifth Avenue, in the summer of that year.

Col. Duryee adopted Col. Hardee's beautiful Light Infantry tactics in the year of 1855—and his was the first military body that went through any of the exercises contained in that work, but owing to the laws for the government of the Army and Militia of the United States, as then in existence, prevented his adopting it until it was recognized and approved by the War Department, and in the autumn of 1857, he took it up all together, and after a thorough course of drill throughout the winter, he invited the author to witness its performance by the Seventh Regiment at a Battalion drill at the City Arsenal, Friday evening, March 19th, 1858. The room was crowded with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, (benches being erected for their accommodation,) and where might have been seen the beautiful uniforms of our Army and Navy officers, and the familiar faces of some of our most distinguished citizens. After the marching was over, which consisted in the "right about," flanking, filing into line, and counter-marching, the Colonel ordered his Regiment to prepare for review. Col. Hardee, accompanied by other officers and staff of the Regiment, went through a thorough inspection of the command, after which Col. H. took up his position beside Col. D.; the latter then went through the manual with his command.

The precision with which the Regiment went through the different movements of loading and firing, and the steadiness of the men, drew forth tremendous applause from the spectators present. Col. H. was much surprised, and expressed astonishment at the result. He turned to some officers beside him and remarked, that never had he witnessed a performance by any military body, in or out of the Army, which surpassed it. At the conclusion, the Regiment was greeted with deafening applause.

LIEUT-COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

Col. Marshall Lefferts was born on Long Island, New-York, in 1825, being of German descent on his father's side, his mother being the daughter of Judge Cozine, of the Supreme Court, a cotemporary and personal friend of Hamilton, Burr, and others, who were distinguished in the history of their country. The Judge lived and died at the corner of Beekman and Gold streets, then the upper part of the city. Many of his family relatives continue to reside in the neighborhood of his birth, where several of the name have held prominent positions as members of society.

He early engaged in commercial pursuits, in which he displayed unusual tact and energy of character, having conducted an extensive and successful business.

He commenced his military career in Gen. Hall's staff in 1847, and was made Brigade Quarter-Master in 1848. In 1850, he entered the Eighth Company National Guard as a private, and was elected to the post of Major in the spring of 1851. His promotion was rapid, and in June, 1852, he was elected to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment, and has served with skill and ability in that honorable rank ever since.

The faithful discharge of his duties has been such as to elicit expressions of satisfaction from his men and from

his brother officers. This was manifested in the fact of his receiving the unanimous votes which elected and gave him promotion, a result by no means common in the history of military affairs.

The promptness and tact which he displayed in his business were brought to bear in the discharge of his military duties, and with a success freely acknowledged by the rank and file of the Regiment.

Col. Lefferts' name has frequently appeared in works of public character, and especially in those plans which had for their aim the application of science and art to the practical relations of life.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, his reports and arguments in favor of the extension of the decimal system to the weights and measures of the United States elicited much attention. This subject still engages his attention, and he is endeavoring to bring about this desirable result which would prove of immense benefit to the whole country.

Col. Lefferts is also an active member of the Geographical and Statistical Society, and likewise of the New-York Historical Society. He took an active and leading interest in the extension and working of the electric telegraph. In the comparative infancy of the system, when its use threatened to become an exclusive and oppressive monopoly, to the great injury of trade and to the press, as well as to the public at large, he boldly entered the field as the friend and promoter of a new and valuable mode of electrical telegraphing, discovered by Mr. BAIN, and known as the chemical telegraph.

In 1849, he was joined by a prominent gentleman of a leading commercial firm in this city, in organizing a company and in building a telegraph line between New-York and Boston. This line was so well built, and was so well managed, as soon to win the confidence of the public, of merchants, and of the press. It broke the incubus of

monopoly between two leading cities, and reduced the expenses of communication so much, as to widely enlarge the benefits of the telegraph to the people. His labors at that period, when capitalists shrunk from pecuniary investments in such works, and when experience in their management was limited, were bold and valuable. At the present time, when celebrations are being held all over the country in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, his services can be referred to with pleasure.

He also caused the character and nature of telegraphs to be better understood by the people, by his reports and pamphlets which he published on the subject. Many facts which they developed were subsequently drawn up by others, when writing historical sketches of the telegraph.

Upon retiring from the Presidency of the company referred to, which he had filled for three or four years with distinguished success, and declining all remuneration for his services, he was presented with a beautiful service of plate at a public dinner, with which he was honored at the City Hotel. The associated press of New-York (the only instance of the kind) joined with the company in getting up the presentation of plate to the Colonel, in testimony of their regard for his valuable services in the cause of telegraph extension.

Col. Lefferts also took an active interest in bringing about the new Tompkins Market building, the upper part of which is to be used for a drill-room for the National Guard. With the officers of the Regiment, he also took a lively interest in behalf of the late visit of the National Guard to Richmond, in honor of the translation of Mr. Monroe's remains.

The Colonel stands high in his Regiment, and has had no small share in contributing towards its advancement. He is yet comparatively young, ardent and energetic in his movements, and promises to give the public many more

years of active usefulness. In his manner he is social, kind, sincere, and of a liberal, benevolent, and enterprising spirit.

MAJOR E. M. CRAWFORD.

Seventh Regiment National Guard.

The above-named gentleman was born in Westchester county, New-York, 16th February, 1821; is in the wholesale tobacco business in this city.

Major Crawford commenced his military career as a private in the Third Company National Guard, September, 1845, and for his strict attention to his duties and good soldiership was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy March, 1846; and on the resignation of Captain Henry R. Mount was offered the command, but declined the honor; but acted in the capacity of Captain nearly two years, and until the installation of Captain James Price to the command. He was elected to the Majority in May, 1856, and, in consequence, resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the Company; and was, by an unanimous vote, elected an honorary member, and is still on the Company's Roll as such.

He is very popular and a very valuable acquisition to the Seventh Regiment.

ADJUTANT WILLIAM A. POND.

Seventh Regiment National Guard.

Adjutant Pond was born in Albany, New-York, 6th of October, 1824; is a merchant, and of the firm of Firth, Pond & Co. He came to this city when at eight years of age, and has been a resident ever since.

In the autumn of 1841 he joined one of our military corps as a private, and after being promoted through all the different grades of non-commissioned and commissioned officers up to Captain, he made application

to the Second Company National Guard to be admitted as a private, which request was granted in the fall of 1847. During the drill season of 1848 he was appointed Drill Master, or instructor of that Company. And on the 5th of April, 1849, he was elected commanding officer of said Company. This post he retained for about one year, when he resigned and returned to the ranks.

On the 4th of July, 1852, the Regiment went into camp at New-Haven, and being at that time without an Adjutant, the Colonel called upon him to act in that capacity. On the day the Regiment returned to New-York, the 10th of July, the Colonel handed him his commission as Adjutant, having sent to headquarters for it during the stay of the Regiment in camp, without his solicitation or knowledge, and which he has held ever since. His military experience, and high tone of character, has made him a great favorite as well as a valuable acquisition to the Seventh Regiment.

BREVET COLONEL HENRY C. SHUMWAY.

Eighth Company National Guard.

The above-named gentleman was born in Middletown, Connectient, 4th of July, 1808; and is by profession a miniature painter, in this city.

Colonel Shumway entered the National Guard, then Twenty-Seventh Regiment, as a private in the Eighth Company, July 17th, 1829; was promoted a Sergeant; and February, 19th, 1834, was commissioned Second Lieutenant; May 30th, same year, to the First Lieutenantcy, and was chosen Captain by an unanimous vote October 13th, 1836.

The deeds of this gentleman would make up quite a volume. From the moment of his accession to the position he now holds, he has been bestowing benefits on the Regiment, and it owes him much. He occupies the first

post of honor, which is on the right of the Regiment, from his being the oldest commissioned Captain; and has held that position for the past twenty-two years. He has participated in quelling all the riots, and commanded his Company on all the encampments and excursions of the Regiment.

By a special act of the New-York Legislature, 15th June, 1857, in pursuance of the constitution and by-laws of the State, they conferred upon him the honorary title of Colonel in the militia with Brevet rank, having served twenty years as Captain in the National Guard. May he serve twenty years more!

CAPTAIN JAMES PRICE.

Third Company National Guard.

Captain Price was born in London, England, in 1822; came to this country when about ten years of age, and has been a resident of this city ever since. He is in the real estate business, and has acquired quite an independence by his industry.

In the year 1841 he joined one of our military companies, and from his constant and strict attention to his duties and by dint of hard study, was promoted rapidly through all the different grades of the non-commissioned officers First and Second Lieutenancies, to that of Captain. There being a vacancy in the Third Company National Guard, he was invited to take command by that Company, and, on his acceptance, was elected by an unanimous vote 31st May, 1848.

He now holds the second post of honor which is on the left of the Regiment, and, has, through great exertion and perseverance, succeeded in making his command second to none in the Regiment, and stands third in regard to members. He is a thorough disciplinarian,

strict to the letter, and commands the highest respect, and is very much beloved by his command.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

Sixth Company National Guard.

Captain Nevers was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 24th of June, 1822; and is a broker in Wall street.

He joined the Sixth Company National Guard as a private October, 1845; was promoted in 1846 to Corporal; and to the First Lieutenant October, 1848; and on the 2d of January, 1849, was chosen Captain of that Company. His commission dates him third in rank, and his Company stands first, in regard to numbers, and is by no means behind the other companies in point of drill in the Regiment.

He is very popular in the Regiment, and particularly in his command. He is a thorough soldier, and a strict disciplinarian.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER SHALES.

Second Company National Guard.

Captain Shaler was born at Haddam, on the banks of the Connecticut, in 1827; is a merchant doing business in this city.

He commenced his military career April 29th, 1845, in the ranks of one of our military companies in this city; was promoted a Corporal October 16th, 1845; to a Sergeant September 3d, 1847; was elected First Lieutenant August 30th, 1849; and to a Captain in the National Guard March 18th, 1850. He is also Colonel of the First Regiment Hudson Brigade, New-Jersey State Militia.

His Company stands *second* to none in point of drill and discipline in the Regiment, owing to the great exertions of its commanding officer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. RIBLETT.**Fourth Company National Guard.**

The above-named gentleman was born in New-York City, 17th July, 1816; is Secretary of "The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company" of this city.

He commenced his military career as a private in the ranks of the Fourth Company National Guard, 19th March, 1836. After passing through all the different grades of the non-commissioned officers in the Company, with the exception of Orderly Sergeant, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenant 22d January, 1838; and to the First Lieutenancy 21st November, 1838; was elected Captain 7th October, 1844. He resigned 25th November, 1845, on account of his removal from the city, and on his return was called upon by the Fourth Company to take command, and was reelected by unanimous vote of that Company 2d December, 1850. The old Fourth, as it is called, still retains its reputation as second to none in the Regiment in point of discipline, owing to the perseverance of its present commander.

CAPTAIN JOHN MONROE.**Seventh Company National Guard.**

Capt. Monroe was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1823. He came to this city in 1825, and has been a resident here ever since.

He commenced his military career, as a guide-boy, in the Third Company National Guard, 1832, when only nine years of age. He afterwards joined the Seventh Company National Guard 1843; passed through all the grades of the non-commissioned officers in the Company, excepting Second Sergeant; was promoted First Lieutenant August 15th, 1850; and was elected Captain 13th March, 1851, the Company at that time numbering

only eighteen men, and by his energy and perseverance has made it one of the first in the Regiment, numbering nearly one hundred men. He is very popular in the Regiment, and is very much beloved by his command.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT.

Fifth Company National Guard.

Captain Speaight was born in New-York City on the 21st November, 1826. He is in the blank book business.

He joined the Fifth Company National Guard, as a private, June 26th, 1846; was promoted Orderly Sergeant, and served in that capacity three years; and on the 10th of August, 1853, was elected Captain of that Company. The Captain deserves great credit for the manner in which he has perfected his command in point of discipline. Being a thorough soldier himself, may be attributed the interest he takes in his command. He is very much beloved by his fellow-soldiers, and popular in the Regiment.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. BENSEL.

First Company National Guard.

Captain Bensel was born in New-York City, June 17th, 1818, and is in the cooperage business.

He joined the Fifth Company National Guard as a private 18th November, 1849; was promoted to the First Lieutenancy January 14th, 1853; resigned his commission 27th August, same year; September following was elected First Lieutenant of First Company National Guard; and chosen Commander of that Company 14th October, 1856. To this gentleman must be awarded great praise for the manner in which he has perfected his command in point of drill and discipline, being merely a unit in point of numbers when he took command, now numbering nearly one hundred men.



Fold-out Placeholder

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future date.



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ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

National Guard, Seventh Regiment,

New-York State Forces,

1858.

(The names marked thus *, are those of members who went to Richmond.)

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel,.....	Abram Duryee.*
Lieutenant-Colonel,.....	Marshall Lefferts.*
Major,	Edgar M. Crawford.*
Adjutant,.....	William A. Pond.
Engineer,.....	Robert E. Launitz.*
Surgeon,.....	Timothy M. Cheesman.
Assistant-Surgeon,.....	Edward M. Cameron.*
Quartermaster,.....	Loek W. Winchester.*
Paymaster,.....	Benj. F. Carpenter.
Chaplain,.....	George W. Brainerd.*
Commissary,.....	William Patten,
Ordnance Officer,.....	Henry E. Droz.*
Assistant-Quartermaster,.....	William Laimbeer, Jr.*
Assistant-Paymaster,.....	Meredith Howland.

For the excursion to Richmond, the following appointments were made to fill vacancies of such of the Staff as were unable to go:

Acting Ass't.-Sur.,.....	George F. Woodward.*
" Adjutant,.....	Lt. George W. Smith.*
" Paymaster,.....	George W. Brainerd.*
" Chaplain,.....	Rev. J. H. Weston.*
" Commissary,....	Capt. E. T. Cragin, of the Troop.*

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major,..... George C. Freeborn.*
 Quartermaster-Sergeant,..... Robert C. Rathbone.*
 Sergeant-of-Ordnance,..... John A. Baker.
 Color-Bearer,..... Benjamin Odell.
 " " John H. Hoff.*
 Right-General-Guide,..... John A. Hall.*
 Left-General-Guide,..... Charles Hall.*
 Sergeant-of-Guard,..... Robert M. Weed.*
 Commissary-Sergeant,..... L. L. S. Clearman.*
 Assistant-Sergeant-Major,..... Isaac W. Dean,
 Assistant-Sergeant-of-Guard,..... Alexander Douglass.*

T R O O P.

Captain,..... Edwin T. Cragin.
 1st Lieutenant,..... William H. Haight.
 2d " Edward M. Perley.
 Cornet,..... John Delemater.
 1st Sergeant,..... E. Genin.
 2d " A. A. Fuller.
 3d " — Leeler.
 4th " Walter Dunean.

Privates.

John Tragessor,	Privates.
Charles Warren,	Alexander Irwin,
Henry Bunnell,	D. A. Youngs,
Charles Perley,	C. Watts, Jr.,
P. Brock,	I. Andrews,
R. J. Law,	P. Van Idestine,
J. R. Conehtin,	Charles H. Delemater,
E. M. Van Tassel,	G. H. Stone,
A. J. Fuller,	A. Jamison,
George F. Van Brunt,	J. H. McBride,
H. C. Bailey,	Edward Delemater,
H. A. Craigen,	George Ladd,
M. Fairweather,	Joseph A. Sterling,
B. B. Miller,	Lawrencee Moore, Jr.,
Charles White,	Anthony Miller,
G. W. White,	John Lewis,
W. J. McClune,	John Cornish,
	W. H. Davis,

Privates.
 Alexander Little,
 William Clark,
 I. R. Andrews,
 Charles Watts,

Privates.
 Robert Clark,
 H. D. Gage,
 James Gregory.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Engineer-in-Chief,.....	† Robert E. Launitz.*
Sergeant-of-Engineers,.....	David Drake.
2d Sergeant,.....	George C. Farrar.
1st Corporal,.....	E. M. Le Moyne.
2d "	Leopold Schmidt.*
Private,	F. T. Luqueer, Jr.
"	John E. Robinson.*
"	James S. Mott.
"	William H. Oakley.
"	Edgar Davidson.*
"	Elisha H. Cheshire.
"	William Bird.*
"	Herbert H. Hall.
"	Chas. S. Benson, Jr.
"	John Lawrence.*
"	Thomas Lord, Jr.*
"	Oliver Wetmore, Jr.
"	John E. Heckscher.

FIRST COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain,.....	W. P. Bensel.*
1st Lieutenant,.....	W. Gurney.*
2d "	J. L. Harway.*
1st Sergeant,.....	G. R. Scott.
2d "	J. M. Parker.*
3d "	J. P. Meday.
4th "	W. Woolsey.*
1st Corporal,.....	F. H. Grosz.
2d "	W. H. Hume.
3d "	F. J. Mears.*
4th "	C. A. Yost.*

† Staff Officer.

Privates.	Privates.
C. H. Meday,*	R. S. Todd,*
G. H. Knapp.*	J. H. Barelay,*
E. O. Lamson,	J. H. Alexander,*
J. K. Sheppard,*	J. W. Hamilton,*
R. C. Reid,	W. E. Brinekerhoff,
G. H. Kitchen,*	A. B. McGowan,*
J. O. Watkins,*	W. H. Cooper,
S. L. Canfield,*	A. W. Spear,
S. K. De La Vergne,	C. J. Werneke,
G. F. Storrs,*	G. W. Hume,
H. C. Robe,*	G. Baker,*
A. N. Francis,*	J. Symes,
C. H. Spafford,	L. Patterson,*
G. A. Ratz,*	A. Stevens,*
C. S. Wilson,	F. McNicoll,*
P. J. Bogert,*	J. Weleker,*
J. H. Allen,*	P. Callanan,
H. M. Funston,	E. Knabeschuek,*
D. L. Hays,*	W. Davidson,*
C. H. Howe,	T. Hume,
W. B. Spelman,	J. Main,*
R. S. Spelman,*	T. Russell,*
E. G. Sheppard,	C. Mabie,
J. T. Robin,*	M. Folsom,*
J. W. Sibell,*	F. McIlvaine,
G. J. Mitchell,*	C. Apelles,
E. D. Sturtevant,*	H. Lindeman,*
W. W. Bonneau,	H. Clough,*
C. N. Orpen,	A. Berryman,
F. D. Slocomb,*	N. Plato,
E. E. Nichols,	J. McKewan,*
W. H. Flandrow,	N. Clark,*
F. O. Pierce,*	A. Wetmore, Jr.,
S. B. Althause, Jr.,*	C. Borrowson,*
J. H. Immen, Jr.,*	A. Weldhen,
J. H. Wright,*	J. Litton,*
D. D. Buchanan,*	W. Perry,
W. B. Lorton,*	J. Murray,*
R. S. Tenables,*	E. Wilber,
T. H. Redway,*	O. L. Stewart,
E. J. Hyde,*	

SECOND COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain,.....	Alexander Shaler.*
1st Lieutenant,.....	James Harrison.
2d "	J. Henry Liebenau.*
1st Sergeant,.....	Emmons Clark.*
2d "	Joseph E. Macfarland.*
3d "	Noah L. Farnham.*
4th "	Henry B. Dyer.*
1st Corporal,.....	Richard F. Ware.*
2d "	James J. Morison.*
3d "	Charles S. Denison.
4th "	Frederick C. Barlow.
5th "	James Miller.

Privates.

Isaac W. Dean,
Levi Miller,
Francis A. Sniffen,
Charles Weeks,*
William S. Dunham,
Benjamin F. Gamble,
George C. Freeborn,*
Henry B. Mead,
O. W. Raymond,
Richard R. Brouner,
Edward Gridley,
Alfred Woodham,
Moses L. M. Peixotto*
Mathew T. Van Zandt,
Simon Seward,*
John M. Macfarlane,
Wm. A. McDonald,*
William Rowe, Jr.,
Henry P. Eveleth, Jr.,
George C. Hallett,
Alfred Riker,*
John P. Waters,
David Miller,*
Oscar Hall,
Gnlian V. Quilliard,*
Charles H. Hall,
Fred. S. Morison, Jr.,

Privates.

Wm. Barkley,
Wm. T. Bueken,*
Rodney C. Ward,*
Chas. C. Shelley,*
Spence Sanderson,
James A. Smith,*
Simon W. Scott,*
Frank M. Johnston,
Peter Palmer,*
William B. Simpson,
John W. Florence,*
Clinton G. Bird,*
Wm. B. See,*
Thomas W. K. Holder,
Henry G. Healy,*
James W. Roome,
James F. Wenman,*
Willoughby Powell,
L. S. B. Hatfield,*
Douglas Sloane,*
George W. Selover,*
Richard D. Fonda,*
Robert S. Gould, Jr.,
George Debenham,*
Humphrey W. Carr,
Henry H. Harrall,
J. V. W. Vandervoort,

Privates.

Edward F. Stone,*
 Charles V. Smith,
 Albert M. Smith,*
 Chas. S. Van Norden,*
 Wm. T. Farnham,*
 Christie Wood,
 Wm. A. Blackman,*
 Edward Bernard,*
 Wm. H. Cody,
 Wm. O. Chapman,*
 Stephen W. Cody,
 Chas. E. Bostwick,*
 J. W. Vandewater,
 Wm. Nodine,
 James Wilson,*
 David H. Tuttle,*
 Henry Hayes,
 Eben. B. Woodward,
 George A. Bernard,*
 A. D. Bloodgood,*

Privates.

R. H. Williams,*
 Chas. K. Ellery,
 George W. Tyson,
 Chas. M. Jefferds,*
 James B. Ames, Jr.,
 George H. Hart,
 Henry L. Phalon,*
 J. Fred. Bisbee,
 Edward F. Dwyer,
 Charles R. Read,
 Noah Foote,
 Charles C. Hubbell,
 Washington Hadley,*
 Fred. A. Harter,*
 Jonathan N. Havens,
 William F. Coxson,
 James L. Brumley,*
 James F. Russell,
 Julius H. Tiemann,
 John Williamson.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

James M. Tuthill,
 Alex. Douglass,*
 Edgar Neville,*
 Edward W. Hussey.*
 James H. Redman,
 A. W. Baldwin,
 W. F. Blanck.*
 John G. Semon,
 James W. Coates,
 Wm. A. Pond,
 John C. Giffing,
 John J. Donaldson,
 Samuel Lewis, Jr.,
 Samuel Bigelow, Jr.,*
 John J. Budd,*

George Brodie,
 Joseph B. Taylor,
 Wm. K. Schenck,
 Henry L. Cathell,
 Joseph T. Porter,*
 George A. Blood,
 Samuel J. Smith,
 Richard M. Raven,
 James J. Burnet,
 David L. Baker,
 Wm. R. Bowne,
 Geo. F. Hopper, (*Armorer*),*
 Chas. Kussmaul, (*Drummer*),*
 D. Miedel, (*Drummer*),*
 Thomas B. Harrison.*

THIRD COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain..... James Price.*
 1st Lieutenant..... John J. Wickstead.*
 2d " Geo. W. Turnbull.*

1st Sergeant,.....	George T. Haws.
2d "	Theo. B. Stephens.
3d "	Richard L. Leggett.*
4th "	Wm. Howland.*
1st Corporal,.....	Barrow Benrimo.*
2d "	Alex. J. Clinton.*
3d "	John W. Murray.
4th "	DeWitt Clinton.*
5th "	Robert N. Kitching.
6th "	Louis B. Rader.*

Privates.

Wm. K. Ackerman,
 Jacob Ackerson,
 Wm. H. Anthon,
 H. Tracy Arnold,*
 Joseph E. Banks,*
 John A. Baker,
 John Barrett,*
 John Beak,*
 Daniel Benrimo,*
 M. Broderick,
 Theo. Burgoyne,
 Wm. J. Butler,
 Joseph H. Chapman,
 W. D. Chetwood,
 Chas. W. Clinton,*
 Robert J. Clyde,*
 Israel B. Cohen,
 Vincent L. Cook,*
 Wm. S. Collins,*
 Jas. H. Cornell,
 Gilbert S. Dewitt,
 Joseph Dore,*
 John E. Dunham,
 Charles Eager,
 Clinton Foster,
 Louis Fitzgerald,*
 Gilbert Fowler,*
 Wright C. Gamble,
 Ernest Gaylord,*
 Joseph F. Graham,*
 James E. Granniss,

Privates.

James H. Merchant,
 C. H. Merriman,
 Samuel G. Milligan,*
 Henry H. Mott,
 Thomas R. McNell,
 Benjamin Odell,
 Samuel C. Ostrander,*
 Charles B. Owen,
 Thomas H. Pearce,*
 Gideon Peck, Jr.,
 Theo. C. Pohle,
 Robert C. Portington,*
 H. J. Radcliffe,*
 Robert C. Rathbone,*
 S. H. Rosenblatt,
 E. Wells Sackett,
 Fred. W. Satterlee,*
 Wm. F. Sebert,
 R. M. Selleck,
 S. J. M. Sexton,
 Joseph Simondson, Jr.,*
 John Simpkins,
 A. C. Smith, Jr.,
 N. J. Smith,
 T. F. Smith,
 W. H. Smith,
 Wm. M. St. John,*
 A. H. Timpson,*
 Thomas R. Tarabull,
 G. D. Tracy,
 Isaac Van Honten,*

Privates.

Harry W. Guerin,*
 John A. Hall,*
 John S. Hewlett,
 James Hinds,*
 Thomas N. Hickox,
 John H. Hoff,*
 David Hollis,*
 Charles Hughes,
 Samuel Hughes, Jr.,
 L. M. Johnson,
 Charles S. Kennedy,*
 Thos. B. Kerr,
 Geo. P. Lawrence,*
 Curtis Lewis,
 Chas. H. Leonard,*
 Wm. Mackenzie,
 L. H. Mattison,
 Charles S. Merle,

Privates.

James Van Riper,*
 Hobart Van Zandt,
 Bernhard Veit,
 William M. Walton,*
 James R. Warren,*
 Joseph C. Warren,*
 Robert M. Weed,*
 W. P. Wellman,
 John Wheeler, Jr.,*
 W. M. Whitney,
 Geo. Y. Whitson,
 Thomas G. Wilkes,
 Hudson G. Wolfe,*
 Thomas Worth,
 James T. Wright,*
 John G. Wright,*
 Charles N. Covell,*
 Thomas R. Irving,*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Edgar M. Crawford,*
 Henry Allen, Jr.,*
 Michael Gibney,
 George Tuthill,
 George Lorton,*
 James D. Torrey,
 John P. Hays,
 Israel Saekett,
 Wm. W. Taylor,
 Alexander Clark,
 John H. Staats,

John Dunham,
 Charles Sands,
 Francis J. Krugler,
 Charles Bellows,
 Thomas V. Gendar,*
 Wm. A. Hoeber,
 Isaac J. Stillings,
 Wm. F. Egan,
 Thomas L. Conroy,*
 A. L. Holt.*

FOURTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain.....	William H. Riblet.*
1st Lieutenant.....	William R. Harrison.*
2d "	John Mackenzie.*
1st Sergeant.....	John W. Bogert.*
2d "	Edward H. Little.*
3d "	John S. Dunning.*
4th "	Jeremiah V. Mesarole.*
1st Corporal.....	Charles E. Bogert.*

2d Corporal, Alford B. Chapman,*
 3d " " Henry Everdell,*
 4th " " Robert H. Eddy.

Privates.

Thomas Bruns,
 Minthorn T. Brundage,
 William B. Barton,*
 Thomas B. Bunting,*
 Richard W. Bogart,
 Henry M. Butler,*
 Edward S. Babeock,*
 Henry Bausher, Jr.,*
 John D. Bailey,*
 Wm. Noel Corbett,
 Samuel L. Culbert,*
 Silas S. Carpenter,
 William H. Crooker,*
 John H. Cuthbert,
 Jerome B. Clark,
 Abraham Demarest,*
 Edward D. Ewen,*
 Austin D. Ewen,*
 Henry C. Ely,*
 Edward Earle,*
 Logan Fay,*
 Adam Farrington,
 James Farnam,*
 Walter W. Haydock,
 Theodore J. Husted,
 Theodore Hallett,
 Robert Halsted,*
 Samuel L. Harris,
 Leonard Hazeltine, Jr.,*
 F. J. Hepburn,
 Darwin R. James,
 Wm. A. Jackson,*
 Wm. W. Jackson,*
 Lewis H. Judson,*
 John W. Jackson,
 Henry M. Johnston,
 Lorenzo Jarvis,

Privates.

E. R. Holsworth,
 Frank D. Karr,
 Wm. L. Kipp,*
 Edward L. Lawrence,
 Robert H. Lane,*
 John C. Lefferts,*
 Charles Meinecke,
 James Mills,*
 Peter M. Myers,
 Hugh C. McCosh,
 George F. Manning,*
 Lemuel W. Morse,
 Harry Mowton,*
 A. Stewart Marshall,
 Joseph Neustaedter,*
 William L. Niéhols,*
 Edward J. Olssen, Jr.,*
 David Pearson,
 Thomas R. Peacock,
 Nathan C. Platt, Jr.,
 Oscar L. Peterson,*
 Samuel S. Palmer,*
 William H. Roome,*
 Charles H. Remmey,
 John C. Ridden,*
 Samuel J. Smith,
 I. Francis Smith,
 Frank K. Smith,*
 John P. Sparks,*
 Samuel C. Sharp,*
 John P. R. Wells,*
 Edwin H. Wooten,*
 Joseph M. Weeks,
 William H. Wood,
 William L. Watkins,*
 Edward R. Young,*
 George H. Wheaton,

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Andrew H. Bremner,	Augustus Morand,
Henry A. Kerr,	Charles Westlake,
Jasper W. Hughes,	Solice Bonnett,
Thomas Clark,	Charles Felch,
Geo. M. Chardavoyné,	Francis S. Miner,
John Baker,	Ichabod T. Williams,
Thomas H. Cooper,	E. J. Hyde,
James Olwell,	Wm. T. Peterson,
Thos. Morton,	Patrick H. Fay,
Elias Thomas, Jr.,	J. W. Brown,
Joseph M. Cooper,	James D. Lyon,
John L. Grataeap,	Henry A. Poole,
Thomas Felch,	John A. Myer,
Wm. Ward,	Isaae Stansbury,
Robt. S. Oakley,	Onderdonk Angevine,
Waldron Young,	John H. Quackenbush,
Geo. S. Montanye,	John G. Phyfe,
Wm. H. Curtis,	Henry Hughes,
Wm. J. Syme,	Charles Kane,
Wm. Allison,	Walter A. Watkins,
John Armstrong,	William T. Peterson.*

FIFTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain,.....	William A. Speaight,*
1st Lieutenant,.....	Franklin Millard,*
2d "	James M. Maegregor,*
1st Sergeant,.....	John F. Cook,*
2d "	Richard J. Kelley,
3d "	Josiah Culbert,*
4th "	Wm. T. Price,*
1st Corporal,.....	P. Hurley,*
2d "	P. D. Braisted,*
3d "	J. D. Earle,
4th "	N. B. Stokley,*
5th "	E. D. Utter,*
Privates.	Privates.
A. Bogardus,	P. Nugent,
S. A. Banks,*	H. A. Petrie,*
S. B. Bailey,	E. T. Reilley,
S. S. Barnes,	T. J. Robarts,*

Privates.	Privates.
L. Biddle,*	J. F. Rosenbaum,
C. A. Benedict,	P. N. Rink,
J. L. Buckley,	S. Seligman,*
F. A. Corse,*	M. Shea,
T. Clough,*	J. H. Steele,*
W. Campbell,*	D. Sondheim,
G. Cosine,	A. Selig,*
J. H. Coburn,	T. A. Silva,
S. F. Doane,*	W. A. Scott,*
F. Eckell,*	T. J. Sullivan,
A. Fleet,	W. T. Sprole,
J. B. Franklin,*	A. M. Stearns,*
B. Fuller,	R. Staples,*
J. Gaylor,*	W. M. Tiers,
W. H. Gowday,*	W. C. Terry,
W. M. Gambling,*	W. B. Von Dersmith,
I. D. Hardenbergh,*	A. T. Wyckoff,*
N. W. Hyde,	S. W. Watson,*
S. Isador,*	M. A. Wilcox,*
J. Jauncey, Jr.,	W. Wall, Jr.,*
C. F. Linder,*	J. N. Wilsey,*
W. Layton, Jr.,	J. W. Wood,
J. H. Lane,	M. A. Wilson,
J. P. Miller,*	J. B. Holbrook,*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

W. Alberts,	M. J. Leon,*
C. Corley,*	R. S. McDowell,*
T. W. Carey,*	C. E. White,*
F. Grain,*	R. Wheaton,
A. Jones,	B. S. Yates,
J. Johnson,*	S. Sanderson,*
P. H. Kiersey,*	— — —

SIXTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain,.....	B. M. Nevers,*
1st Lieutenant,.....	W. E. Vermilye,
2d " "	H. F. Kent,*
1st Sergeant,.....	L. Catlin,
2d " "	R. F. Halsted,*
3d " "	C. B. Coffin,*

4th Sergeant,.....	C. N. Du Bois,
1st Corporal,.....	G. W. Ford,
2d "	J. P. Raymond,
3d "	W. B. Freeman,*
4th "	C. Walke,
1st Lance-Corporal,.....	J. B. Young,
2d "	N. W. S. Catlin,
3d "	F. G. Eldridge,
Secretary.....	C. W. Ogden, (Hon.)
Paymaster,.....	J. J. McLaren *

Privates.

N. M. Abbott,
T. R. Ackland,*
J. B. Archer,
H. Arnold,
L. Bailey,
C. G. Bartlett,
W. J. Bartow,
E. O. Bird,*
J. Black,*
G. A. Boyden,*
J. H. Bradbury,
N. G. Bradford, Jr.,
A. S. Brady,*
G. G. Brinekerhoff,
E. L. Bristol,
E. A. Brooks,
H. C. Butler,
C. J. Cambreling,*
H. J. Campbell,
C. M. Catlin,
P. R. Chadwick,
F. Clarkson,*
L. L. S. Clearman,*
G. S. Comstock,
P. H. Coolidge,
J. D. W. Cutting,
L. L. Cuvillier,
W. B. Dick,
J. H. Draper,*
R. S. Dumont,
J. Duryea,*

Privates.

H. D. Hull,*
J. L. Hyde,
C. W. Irving,
E. J. Jenkins,*
G. Kemble, Jr.,*
E. Kemp,
G. Kemp,
J. E. Kent,
E. Kiersted,
F. W. King,*
A. J. Lamb,*
S. B. Lawrence,
J. Lee,
T. Mallaby, Jr.,
G. S. March,
T. B. Marsh,
J. McLaren,*
C. J. Osborn,
G. H. Palmer,*
C. C. Parker,
S. H. L. Rankin,
J. W. Romeyn,*
J. M. Romme,*
J. F. Ruggles,
M. Ryder,*
N. D. Sampson,*
W. R. Smedberg,
A. T. Smith, Jr.,
J. S. Smith, Jr.,*
E. Soria,
M. B. Stafford,

Privates.	Privates.
T. O. Ebaugh,	W. A. Stoutenberg,
G. P. Edgar,*	W. H. J. Stratton,*
A. M. Elsworth,	J. L. Stroub,*
J. F. Evans,*	W. N. Sturges,*
J. H. Falconer,	N. W. Stuyvesant, Jr.,
D. W. C. Falls,*	H. T. B. Teer,*
H. S. Fearing,	J. W. Timpson,
J. G. W. Feldman,	W. G. Ulshoeffer,
G. Ferris,*	G. W. Van Boskerck,
G. C. Ferris,	W. H. Vanee,*
I. N. Field,*	C. F. Van Duzer,
J. W. Freeman,	J. B. Vose,*
W. C. Frost,*	R. Vose,
S. A. Gould,	W. R. Vermilye, Jr.,
W. P. Halsted,*	J. Ward, Jr.,
G. F. Hamilton,*	P. H. Ward,*
L. Hamilton,* †	B. S. Weeks,*
W. E. Haws,*	W. T. Whiting,
S. E. Hiscox,	J. M. Wilson,*
D. P. Holmes,	R. Winsor,*
G. W. Holmes,	F. M. Winston, Jr.,*
S. J. Hopkins,	J. F. Woodhouse,
F. H. Howell,	M. Young,*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

W. F. Conger,	W. H. Ogden.
C. H. Loutrel,	J. B. Holmes,*
J. S. Johnson,	E. H. Jacquelin,*
E. Young,	H. W. Jennings,
T. R. Mellwaine,	G. G. Nevers,
H. D. Van Nostrand,	C. R. Badeau,
E. Cozzens,	P. Mallett,
E. H. Ensign,	J. H. Munson,
E. Embree,	F. Jacobson,*
E. H. Gibbs,*	C. Rose,
G. R. Hegeman,	J. H. Ruckel,
J. W. Jennings,*	D. R. Selleck,
D. J. Marreuner,*	A. Shimmel,
C. C. Nevers,	J. T. Smith.

† Deceased.

SEVENTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain,.....	John Monroe,*
1st Lieutenant,.....	Wm. J. Williams,*
2d "	John P. Schermerhorn,*
1st Sergeant,.....	Charles H. Winans.
2d "	Edmund S. Henry,*
3d "	Hamlet M. Fairchild,*
4th "	John W. Rowe,*
1st Corporal,.....	John Pearce.
2d "	Samuel G. Negus,*
3d "	Smith W. Anderson,*
4th "	Samuel Truesdell,*

Privates.

James D. Pearce,*
Wm. Wood,
Joseph Piue,
John L. Cameron,*
Andrew J. Darby,
Augustus Klauber,
Thomas Dixon,*
William Drew,*
Wm. H. Montanye,*
John D. Moriarty,
Benj. V. Moise,*
Jesse Delano,*
William Turner,
Wm. B. C. Duryee,
Geo. S. Schermerhorn,
Jeremiah L. Clark,
Henry Street,
Edwin T. Putnam,*
James E. Mattocks,*
Charles Hall, Jr.,*
Geo. H. Tallman,
Richard D. Goodwin,
Charles Hobbs, Jr.,*
Allan Rutherford,*
Geo. F. Holmes, Jr.,*
John B. Leverich,*
Edwin M. Felt,*
Thomas E. Delano,*

Privates.

G. W. Putnam,*
Richard M. Bowerman,*
Wm. Simpson,*
Thomas R. Gooch,*
Edward Wellings,
George W. Ely,*
Henry S. Bidwell,*
Wm. H. Schieffelin,
George G. Meacham,*
Lewis M. Brown,
B. R. Keetler,
Wm. A. Bailey,*
J. A. Elder,*
James M. Delano,
Frederick H. Pinckney,*
Samuel W. Thompson,*
Richard Dalton,*
Washington Morton,
Alexander B. Stewart,*
David H. Fowler,
Alex. J. Howell,*
F. C. Alden,
Wm. H. Ransom,
Charles F. Rogers,*
Charles F. Bennett,*
Charles E. Stott,*
Samuel B. Clark,
Charles C. Barnes,*

Privates.

Edward S. Crane,*
 F. Eugene Trotter,*
 John H. Kemp,*
 Clement S. Parsons,*
 A. S. Edget,
 John J. Coger,*
 Wm. H. Smith,*
 Robert B. Smith,
 David W. Holdredge,*
 Fernando C. Pino,
 Asher S. Mills,*
 Frederick E. Hoyt,*

Privates.

Charles H. Hawkins,
 Wm. E. Callender,*
 Theo. E. Hathaway,*
 Samuel J. Sherman,
 Moses Van Benschoten,
 Horace W. Smith,
 Hugh J. Winters,
 Wm. H. Gibson,
 James H. Bellingham,
 P. C. Godfrey,
 Edgar Kirby,
 Edward Murray.*

HONORARY AND EXEMPT MEMBERS.

Aaron Kemp,
 L. W. Winchester,*
 Wm. Patten,
 Edward Marrenner,
 John D. Negus,*
 Wm. I. Negus,
 Jesse Marvin.

Thomas W. Atkinson,*
 William Finley,
 Thomas S. Shortland,*
 J. Cairns,
 Thomas Dugard,
 George Bishop,*
 H. N. Timolat.

EIGHTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain.....	Henry C. Shumway.*
1st Lieutenant,.....	George W. Smith.*
2d " "	Charles W. Sy.*
1st Sergeant.....	Charles B. Bostwick, Jr.*
2d " "	Charles B. Babcock, Jr.*
3d " "	Gilbert L. Arrowsmith.
4th " "	Godfrey W. Steinbrenner.
1st Corporal,.....	Wm. H. Nevins.
2d " "	Eugene Van Benschoten.
3d " "	James Dart.*
4th " "	John W. Spicer.*

Privates.

J. Edward Abry,
 William B. Allen,*
 Alfred Baker,
 Anson Baker, Jr.,*
 Adolphus H. Barbey,
 Gabriel H. Barbey,

Privates.

Thompson Lewis,
 Benjamin Lowder, 2d,
 Theodore E. Macy,
 Charles A. Manning,
 Stephen S. Mapes,
 Charles E. Marvine,

Privates.

Jules L. Barbey,
 William F. Barry,
 Joseph H. Bearn,^{*}
 Andrew B. Beers,
 Philip E. Bogert,
 Wm. H. Bounett,
 Ernest Bredt,
 George D. Brooks,^{*}
 George F. Burdett,^{*}
 Wm. L. M. Burger,^{*}
 George C. Cauldwell,
 W. Wallace Campbell,
 William Caney,^{*}
 Thomas R. Clark,^{*}
 Thomas M. Cozzens,^{*}
 Russel Dart, Jr.,
 Wm. M. Dart,
 Albert Davidson,
 Henry Day,
 Lyman Denison, Jr.,
 Joseph M. Domenech,
 Charles Drake,
 Henry C. Ellis,^{*}
 William R. Farrell,
 Robert M. Field, Jr.,
 William H. Field,
 Thomas Franklin,
 Edward H. Gouge,
 Henry D. Green,^{*}
 William C. Hamilton,
 Revo C. Hance, Jr.,
 Samuel W. Hastings,
 Dewitt C. Hay,^{*}
 Charles T. Hedenberg,^{*}
 Gould B. Hedenberg,^{*}
 Peter S. Henderson,
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 John Hendrickson,
 Elias J. Herrick,^{*}
 John S. Hillman,^{*}
 T. Granville Hoyt,
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Privates.

William H. Marvine,
 Dewitt C. Mather,
 George L. Maxwell,^{*}
 John Meeks, Jr.,^{*}
 William F. Mettler,
 Charles E. Milbank,
 John W. Morgan,
 James Morrison, Jr.,
 William A. Morrison,^{*}
 Albert Moulton,
 Edward N. Neilson,
 Clarence M. Neuville,
 Robert L. North,
 William E. Pearson,
 Henry J. Phillips,
 Charles E. Prescott,^{*}
 Charles W. Price,^{*}
 Stephen O. Rollinson,^{*}
 Alfred V. Ryder,^{*}
 Stephen O. Ryder,^{*}
 Samuel W. Sears,^{*}
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Frank H. McGrath,
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John H. Wood.

THE GRAVES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A general description of the tombs of deceased American Presidents can not fail to interest the reader.

The list comprises the names of those who went through our revolutionary struggle, and who contributed, both in the field and in national councils, to the establishment of our independence and free form of government.

Their hands and hearts, lives and fortunes, were alike devoted to secure our liberties, and to perpetuate them under the guarantees of a constitutional Union.

Though the body of our work has been devoted to an account of the translation of Mr. Monroe's remains, and the civil and military honors associated therewith, we have thought that our labors might be fitly concluded by a description of the places where sleep the honored reliques of our illustrious Presidents.

Their graves are simple, and, like their lives, unostentatious. No kingly mausoleums, no royal escutials, or princely tombs, beneath arched ceilings of costly cathedrals, rise to tell the world of their deeds, though more glorious than the lives of the greatest kings. Their history is written in the rise and progress of a great and free country. Their tombs are found in quiet and rural places, resting in unobtrusive silence, surrounded by the

modest habiliments of nature, watched by the passing stars at night, and chanted to by the wild birds, and solitary chirping of insects by day.

Such are the tombs of the illustrious dead, which we have described in the following pages, beginning with George Washington and ending with Zachary Taylor.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

At Mount Vernon, the Mecca of Republicanism, the remains of the Father of his country repose, where, according to his desire, they were interred. Though Congress has expressed a desire that the remains should be interred beneath the national capital at the seat of government, which bears his name, and the Legislature of Virginia has requested the privilege of placing his remains beneath a monument at the capital of that State, his own request has been deemed sufficient to overrule such demonstrations of national and State respect, for in his will he desired that a new family vault should be built at Mount Vernon, "at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard Enclosure." In 1831, thirty-four years after his death, this wish was complied with, and a new tomb was erected on the site indicated. The walls are of brick, eight feet high, arched over at top; the front rough cast, with a strong easement of free-stone. A stone panel over the door bears the following inscription:

I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

A brick inclosure, twelve feet high, surrounds the vault, with an iron gate opening in front of the vault-door, flanked with pilasters, surrounded with stone coping and cornice. Over the gateway is the following inscription, on a plain slab:

Within this inclosure rest the remains of General George Washington.

In the year 1837, by permission of Mr. Lawrence Lewis, the then only surviving executor of Washington, Mr. John Struthers, of Philadelphia, was, upon his request, allowed the privilege of constructing a marble sarcophagus, in which the remains are now deposited. The sarcophagus is of modern form, cut from solid Pennsylvania marble, eight feet long, three feet wide, and two feet high, resting on a plinth projecting four inches from the base. The top is of Italian marble, on the face of which is sculptured, in bold relief, the arms and insignia of the United States, and in dimensions nearly as large as its surface.

The following inscription is seen between the armorial bearings and the foot of the sarcophagus:

WASHINGTON.

The body of Martha, the wife of Washington, is encased in a similar sarcophagus, the two occupying the right and left sides of the entrance to the tomb, and being visible from the outer gateway through the iron gate.

A project was recently set on foot to purchase Mount Vernon for the people of the United States, by a company of ladies. They were assisted by the Hon. Edward Everett, who delivered a number of lectures in aid of the cause, which drew large audiences and realized large additions to the general fund. Coöperation was also afforded by the Hon. Fernando Wood and others in the way of lectures, etc. The collections having reached a large amount, the bargain for its purchase at \$200,000 was closed by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and henceforward it only remains to complete a portion of the subscriptions, to secure it forever to the people of the United States.

THE TOMB OF JOHN ADAMS.

Beneath the portico of the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Massachusetts, near Boston, known as the Adams Stone Temple, in consequence of John Adams having been a liberal benefactor, lie the remains of President John Adams, and of his son, President John Quincy Adams, and their wives, Abigail and Louisa. In 1826, after his father's death, John Quincy Adams proposed that the Church, then about to erect the "temple," should authorize him to construct beneath it a vault at his expense, wherein the remains of his father and mother might be deposited. Accordingly, an indenture was granted, conveying a space fourteen feet square under the portico, with liberty to affix to any portion of the walls of the temple obituary tablets. The vault was accordingly constructed, and a marble monument was erected on the east end of the edifice, at the side of the pulpit, surmounted by a bust of John Adams, from the chisel of Greenough, the tablets bearing the following inscription :

LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINEBIS.

D. O. M.

Beneath these walls

Are deposited the mortal remains of

JOHN ADAMS,

Son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams,

Second President of the United States.

Born 19-30 October, 1735.

On the Fourth of July, 1776,

He pledged his life, fortune, and sacred honor,

To the independence of his country.

On the Third of September, 1783,

He affixed his seal to the definitive treaty

With Great Britain,

Which acknowledged that independence,

And consummated the redemption of his pledge.

On the Fourth of July, 1826.

He was summoned
To the independence of immortality
And to the judgment of his God.
This house will bear witness to his piety ;
This town, his birthplace, to his munificence ;
History to his patriotism ;
Posterity to the depth and compass
Of his mind.

At his side
sleeps, till the trump shall sound,

ABIGAIL,
his beloved and only wife,
daughter of William and Elizabeth (Quiney)
Smith,

In every relation of life a pattern
of filial, conjugal, maternal, and social
virtue.

Born Nov. 11-22, 1744.

Deceased 28th Oct. 1818.

Æt. 74.

Married 25th Oct. 1764.
During a period of more than half
a century

they survived, in harmony of
sentiment, principle, and affection,
the tempests of civil commotion ;
Meeting undaunted, and surmounting
the terrors and trials of that Revolution
which secured the freedom of

their country,

Improved the condition of their
times, and brightened the prospects
of futurity to the race of man
upon earth.

PILGRIM,
From lives thus spent, thy early duties learn ;
From fancy's dreams, to active virtue turn ;
Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith, thy soul engage,
And serve like them thy country and thy age.

THE TOMB OF JEFFERSON.

The author of the Declaration of Independence sleeps his last sleep at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, near his former estate, now owned by Commander U. P. Levy, of the United States Navy, who is also the proprietor of President Monroe's estate. At the summit of the gap between Monticello and Carter's Mountain, the road to the grave is through a rustic gate, winding and stony, to the grave-yard, by the side of the woods. Near the entrance is the sacred spot, indicated by a granite monument eight feet high, sadly mutilated by visitors, whose mistaken patriotism has not hesitated to desecrate the grave of the great departed to secure a memento. In the southern face of the pedestal a marble tablet was placed, with the following inscription:

Here lies buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of American Independence,
Of the statute of Virginia
for religious freedom,
And father of the
University of
Virginia.

The depredations of visitors necessitated the removal of this tablet from the monument to the mansion, out of their reach. At each side of the monument is a grave with a marble slab. One is the grave of his wife, who died in 1782, ten years after their marriage. Below the usual record are two lines of the speech of Achilles over the dead body of Hector: "And though spirits in a future state be oblivious of the past, he will even there remember his loved companion." The other two graves are those of his daughters, Martha Wayles Randolph, who survived him, and Maria Eppes, who died before him.

THE TOMB OF MONROE.

The recent resting-place of the remains of James Monroe in the Marble Cemetery in Second street, New-York, has been described in the preceding pages.

The Marble Cemetery was got up by a Mr. Norris, the owner of a marble yard, on private speculation, and was laid out into lots and sold out in full to private families, on which many of them proceeded to erect expensive vaults. It was the forerunner of Greenwood, and at the present time, there is a large vault kept ready where bodies of leading families are frequently temporarily placed before their final removal to the latter city of the dead.

The vault in which Mr. Monroe's remains lately rested, was in one of these lots. It was large, and subdivided into compartments, in which were interred Mr. Tillotson, Mr. Monroe, Mrs. Governeur, his wife's sister, and his daughter, Mrs. S. L. Governeur. Though containing the remains of several persons, a single slab over it, about a foot square, contained the following inscription :

JAMES MONROE.
ROBERT TILLOTSON.
Vault 147.

This was all that afforded any outside index to those who rested beneath. We have seen, that just twenty-seven years, lacking two days and a few hours, after his death, his remains were disinterred.

In his last illness he was attended by Dr. Berger, the family physician of Mr. Governeur, and expired at half-past ten o'clock the 4th July, 1831, and was disinterred on the 3d July, 1858, at half-past four A.M.

When buried, a silver plate, as we have seen, was placed on his coffin, with this inscription :

JAMES MONROE,
of Virginia,
Died the 4th July, 1831.
Aged 74 years.

Mrs. Monroe died a short time before her husband, and was interred, with other members of the family, near his former private residence, at Oak Hill, Loudon county, Virginia, near the Potomac River.

Mr. Monroe's remains, as all know, now rest in perpetual peace in Hollywood, at Richmond, in his native State.

THE TOMB OF MADISON.

At Mountpelier, Orange county, Va., thirty miles from the grave of Jefferson, from 1836 to within about a year, the remains of Ex-President Madison had been peacefully resting, with naught but tradition to mark the spot, in spite of repeated efforts to raise the requisite funds to erect a monument suitable to his worth. At length, however, by private subscription, the sum of \$700 was raised, and the work of raising the monument was commenced, the grave being identified with much difficulty. The coffin was exposed to view by the excavation, and upon removing the upper lid, which was not fastened, those present beheld all that was left of the earthly remains of James Madison. The coffin was in an excellent state of preservation, though the body was much decayed. The bones and breast, the ribs, the lower jaw, were returned to their original dust, the only portions of the skeleton remaining being the skull, portions of the cheek bones, the vertebrae of the neck, spine, and large bones of the arms, so completely had twenty-one years done the work of dissolution. The foundations were built from a sufficiently secure ground around the coffin, arched over the top, and forming a vault. The form of the monument is a simple obelisk, and consists of seven mas-

sive pieces of stone, the whole being twenty-two feet six inches high, and weighing thirty-two thousand pounds; with the foundation the structure measures twenty-four feet above the burying-ground. The inscription is about nine feet from the base, and is as follows:

MADISON.

Born March 10, 1751; died June 28, 1836.

The work is substantial, and its simple beauty is in excellent keeping with the quiet country church-yard and the great and good man whose country-men's appreciation and love the marble commemorates. No pretensions were made for beauty or extravagant decorations, but simply to indicate the love of the patriotic citizens for the departed friend and statesman. The remains of Mrs. Madison have been interred near those of her husband, whom she survived a number of years.

THE TOMB OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the same vault which the filial affection of John Quincy Adams caused to be erected for his parents, at Quincy, Mass., his remains now repose, together with those of his wife, and a mural monument similar to that which he erected for his father, was erected for him by his only surviving son, Rev. C. F. Adams, in 1852, in the "Adams Stone Temple." The church gave to the son the privilege which they had not denied the father. A tablet of white marble was erected at the north of the pulpit, crowned with a bust of John Quincy Adams, by Powers, finished by him after repeated sittings of Mr. Adams, in April, 1837, and said to be an excellent portrait. It was so much regarded as a work of art, that it was purchased from Mr. Powers by Mr. Greenough, the artist of John Adams' bust, and upon John Quincy's decease, was purchased by Mr. C. F. Adams of Mr. Green-

ough, and placed in its present position. The design of an acorn, which is sculptured with a leaf on the tablet, was a particular favorite of John Quincy Adams, and he was so much attached to it that he had it cut upon a seal which he habitually wore. The white oak leaf represents the sturdy growth of New-England. The first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, which surmount the inscriptions, were his favorite symbols of the Deity, referring to the well-known passage: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty." The following is the inscription:

ALTERI SECULO.

A Ω

Near this place
Reposes all that could die of
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams,
Sixth President of the United States.
Born 11th July, 1767.
Amidst the storms of civil commotion
He nursed the vigor which nerves a statesman and a
Patriot,
And the faith
which inspires a Christian,
For more than half a century,
Whenever his country called for his labors
in either Hemisphere, or in any capacity,
He never spared them in her cause.
On the twenty-fourth of December, 1814,
He signed the second treaty with Great Britain,
Which restored peace within her borders.
On the twenty-third of February, 1848,
He closed sixteen years of eloquent defense
Of the lessons of his youth,
By dying at his post,
In her great national council.
A son worthy of his father—
A citizen shedding glory on his country—

A scholar, ambitious to advance mankind,
This Christian sought to walk humbly
In the sight of his God.

Beside him lies
His partner for fifty years,
LOUISA CATHERINE,

Daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Nash) Johnson;
Born 12th February, 1775;
Married 26th July, 1797;
Deceased 15th May, 1852,
Aged 77.

Living through many vicissitudes,
Under high responsibilities,
As a daughter, wife, and mother,
She proved equal to all.

Dying, she left to her family and to her sex
The blessed remembrance
Of a woman that
"Feareth the Lord."

"Herein is that saying true: one soweth and another reapeth; I sent you to reap that wherein ye bestowed no labor; other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors."

THE TOMB OF JACKSON.

At the Hermitage, delightfully situated on the banks of the Cumberland river, about ten miles from Nashville, Tenn., where in life the General and President resided, his mortal remains now repose. It was his desire, in accordance with the republican plainness which characterized his life, that his tomb should be marked by no pomp or commemorative show. He desired to be interred in a plain manner, and is known to have refused a proffered present of an antiquated marble sarcophagus, brought from the Mediterranean, and said to have once contained the remains of ancient heroes. He was interred in the family tomb, beside his wife, who had died sixteen years before him. The following inscription on her tomb is peculiarly interesting from the fact of its having been written by himself:

Here lie the remains of
MRS. RACHEL JACKSON,
wife of President Jackson,
who died on the 22d of December, 1828,
aged 61.

Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper
amiable, and her heart kind.

She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-
creatures,

and to cultivate that divine pleasure by the most liberal
and unpretending methods.

To the poor she was a benefactress;
to the rich she was an example;
to the wretched a comforter;
to the prosperous an ornament.

Her pity went hand in hand with her benevolence,
and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do
good.

A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound,
but it could not dishonor.

Even Death, when he tore her from the arms of her
husband,
could but transplant her to the bosom of
her God.

THE TOMB OF HARRISON.

In the family tomb at North-Bend, Ohio, but a few miles from Cincinnati, on the bank of the Ohio river, the remains of President Harrison now repose. On the occasion of the funeral pageant at the seat of government, where he died but one month after his inauguration, the remains were interred in the Congressional burying-ground, and were subsequently removed to the family vault. There is no published description of the family tomb, and it is a curious fact, that neither the biographies of the illustrious General and President, or the very full accounts of his obsequies, make any mention of the inscriptions on either the coffin or the tomb. Mrs. Harri-

son is still living, near Cincinnati, at North-Bend, Ohio, with her son-in-law, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, who is a member of Congress. Her health recently has been so poor that she has been partly confined to her bed. On the 27th of February last she was waited upon by a large delegation of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, many of the members of which were intimately acquainted with General Harrison. They presented her with a number of tokens of their respect and esteem for her husband and herself. Mrs. Harrison is now about eighty-three years of age.

Since the above was written, the late residence of General Harrison, at North-Bend, has been totally consumed by fire, while in charge of servants, Mrs. Harrison and the family being at her son's in Cincinnati. With the house, a valuable library, with a large collection of public documents, letters, etc., relating to the early history of the West, were consumed.

THE TOMB OF POLK.

In a pleasant spot in the suburbs of Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, in front of the former residence of President Polk, and where his widow now resides, a tasteful monument is erected over his remains. It is of native lime-stone, supported by four columns, with a square pillar in the centre, on which is the following inscription:

On the entablature—

JAMES KNOX POLK, Tenth President of the United States.
Born Nov. 2, 1795; died June 15, 1842.

On first side of the monument—

The mortal remains
of
JAMES KNOX POLK
are resting in the vault beneath.

He was born in Mecklenburg county,
 North-Carolina,
 And emigrated with his father,
 Samuel Polk, to Tennessee
 in 1806.

The beauty of virtue
 was illustrated in his life.
 The excellency of Christianity
 was exemplified in his death.

On the second side—

His life was devoted to
 the public service. He was
 elevated successively to the first
 places in the State and Federal
 Governments; a member of the
 General Assembly;
 a member of Congress and
 Chairman of the most important
 Congressional Committees;
 Speaker of the House of
 Representatives;
 Governor of Tennessee, and
 PRESIDENT OF THE
 UNITED STATES.

On the third side there is no inscription; on the fourth
 is the following:

By his public policy he defined,
 established, and extended the
 boundaries of his country.
 He planted the laws of the
 American Union
 on the shores of the Pacific.
 His influence and his counsels
 tended to organize the
 National Treasury
 on the principles of the
 Constitution,
 and to apply the rule of
 Freedom to Navigation,
 Trade and
 Industry.

THE TOMB OF TAYLOR.

Near Louisville, Kentucky, the former residence of his father, the remains of President Zachary Taylor are interred, marked by a plain and simple monument. Like General Harrison, he was first interred in the Congressional burying-ground at Washington, where he died a short time after his inauguration. In the fall of the same year, however, they were removed and deposited in the family cemetery, as stated above, where his wife has since been placed beside him.

THE LIVING EX-PRESIDENTS.

Of the ex-Presidents there are now living Martin Van Buren, at Kinderhook, New-York; John Tyler, at Sherwood Forest, Virginia; Franklin Pierce, at Concord, New-Hampshire, and Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, New-York.

CONCLUSION.

THE publisher of the foregoing volume is a citizen of New-York, where he has reared a family, and has had all the ties of local associations to spring up around him. These have been of a nature to attach him to his residence, while he has been delighted with the liberal spirit, commercial enterprise, and the patriotic devotion manifested by its citizens to our national Union.

He has also been pleased with the military spirit of its citizen-soldiers, demonstrated on more than one occasion by the Seventh Regiment National Guard.

Yet, while yielding to none in his devotion to the highest interest of the city of his adoption, he is equally incapable of forgetting that he is a native of Virginia, and that his father and relatives were the cotemporaries and companions of some of Virginia's noblest sons, in the persons of her Jeffersons, Madisons, and Monroes.

He can not forget the brilliant part performed by his native State in our revolutionary struggle, and the services rendered by her heroes in the field, and by her statesmen in the councils of the country.

Impressed with a deep love and veneration for our national Union—the only hope of liberty for man over the world—he felt anxious to contribute any means in his power, however small, towards cementing and perpetuating it for all time.

The removal of ex-President Monroe's remains from New-York to Virginia, who had been known to his boyhood as a patriarchal statesman, and who, with Madison

and Jefferson, was the neighbor and friend of his youth, was an event which deeply interested his feelings.

He recollects the love which all bore for the Union during his administration, and how peaceful and happy the country had been under it.

He had shared the pain and mortification felt by all patriotic minds amidst the sectional agitation that had since convulsed the people, and with them deplored the open attempts which had been made, in violation of the advice of the Father of his country, to alienate one section of the Union from the other.

He witnessed the solemn ceremonies which attended the resurrection of ex-President Monroe's remains, and their translation to Virginia, from the North to the South, the revival of fraternal love and the rekindling of patriotic devotion to our national Union.

He saw an entire Regiment, and that among one of the first volunteer corps in the world, at great personal inconvenience and expense, go with those hallowed remains to the soil of their nativity; and there, beneath the rays of a July sun, mingle with the people of Virginia in the sad ceremonies at their reinterment in Hollywood Cemetery; where, we trust, the remains of Jefferson and Madison may be gathered, as proposed by Governor Wise, and a grand mausoleum rise above them, commemorative of their noble services to their country, and to the cause of liberty throughout the world.

The reception of the National Guard was no less warm, heartfelt, and hospitable, than their patriotism and devotion to the remains of the deceased had been self-denying and unremitting.

The military of New-York and Virginia—the sons of the “Empire State” and of the “Old Dominion”—fell into each other's arms and joined their voices and prayers in an appeal to Heaven for the eternal duration of American liberty and union.

Again, this noble Regiment was seen wending its way homeward, impressed with the uncertainty of life by the loss of a young and distinguished member of its corps—they turned aside to bow in silent homage at the tomb of him who “was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” and, led by their Chaplain, they poured forth renewed supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for blessings on their country, and repeated their vows of eternal devotion to the perpetuity of its union.

Why should scenes and recollections like these perish? Why should the noble speeches and sentiments called forth by the occasion, in New-York and in Virginia, be struck, as it were, from existence? Or, why should not they be gathered up and preserved among the brightest treasures of our national history?

These were the thoughts which engaged the mind of the publisher.

He, therefore, acting from the impulse of his feelings, determined to have all the materials relating to this interesting national event carefully compiled, and to have them published in the form now presented to the public.

In the foregoing pages will be found a full account of all the demonstrations, civil and military, attending the translation of the remains of ex-President Monroe, and also, as a tribute of respect for the noble conduct of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, a history of its organization and progress up to the present time, accompanied with biographical sketches of its principal officers, concluding with an interesting account of the tombs of all our deceased Presidents.

The publisher undertook this pleasing task solely with the view of commemorating an event in our history, so creditable to all concerned, and which will stand out as an example of devotion to the principles of our national

Union, for the admiration and guidance of future generations.

He also designed the work to be a compliment to the Seventh Regiment National Guard, to every member of which he proposed to present a copy.

He also designed presenting copies to the military of Virginia who participated in the ceremonies at Richmond, as well as to the civil authorities of the city of New-York and of Virginia.

The book is not published for sale, but has been prepared and published solely with the view and for the objects herein set forth.

That its gratuitous distribution may tend to strengthen our reverence for that virtue and patriotism so beautifully exemplified in the private and public life of the deceased patriot, the translation of whose remains it commemorates, to renew our love for the Union, and to keep alive that spirit of the citizen-soldier so necessary for our national defense, and so well illustrated in the history of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, shall ever be the wish and prayer of the publisher,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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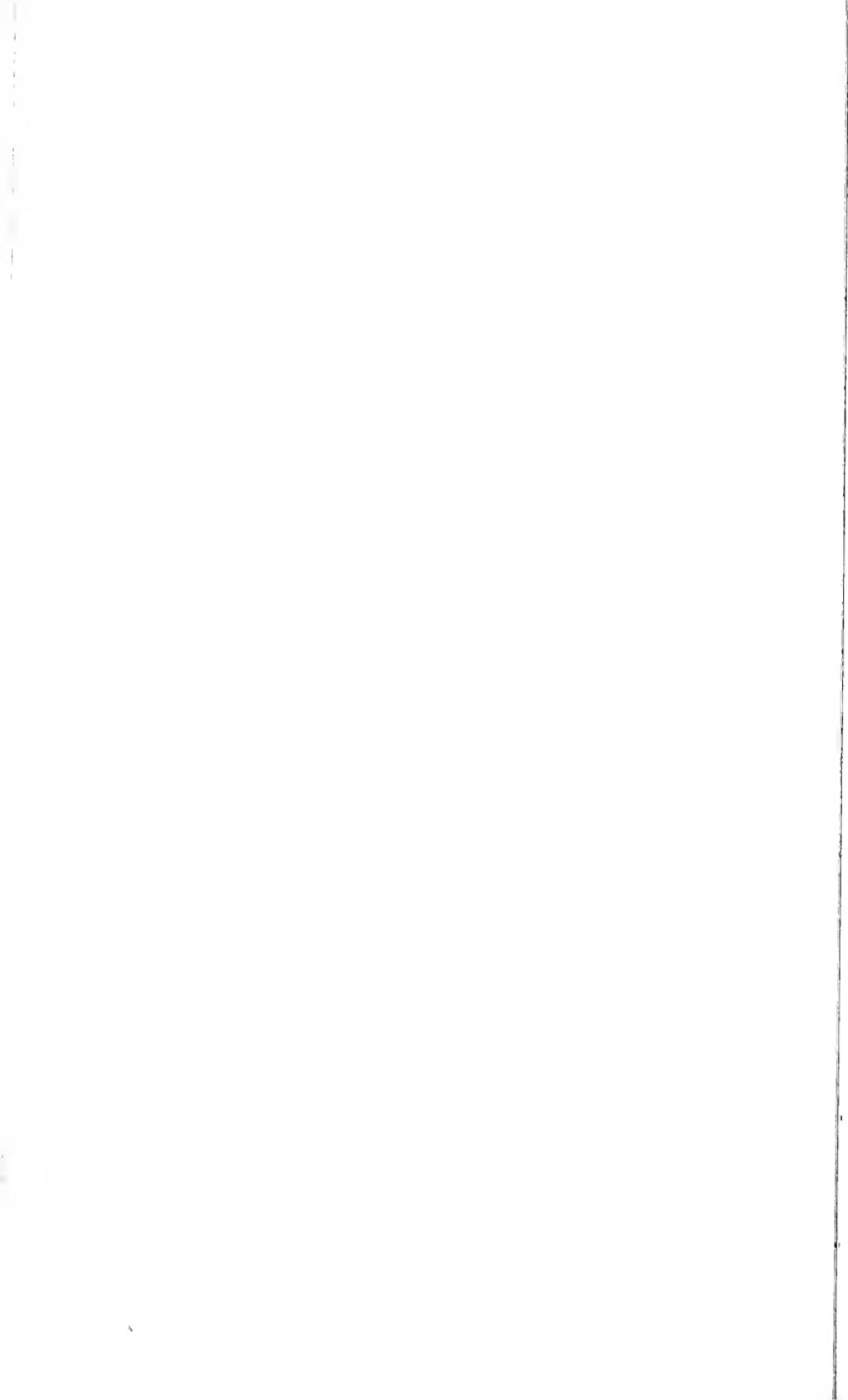
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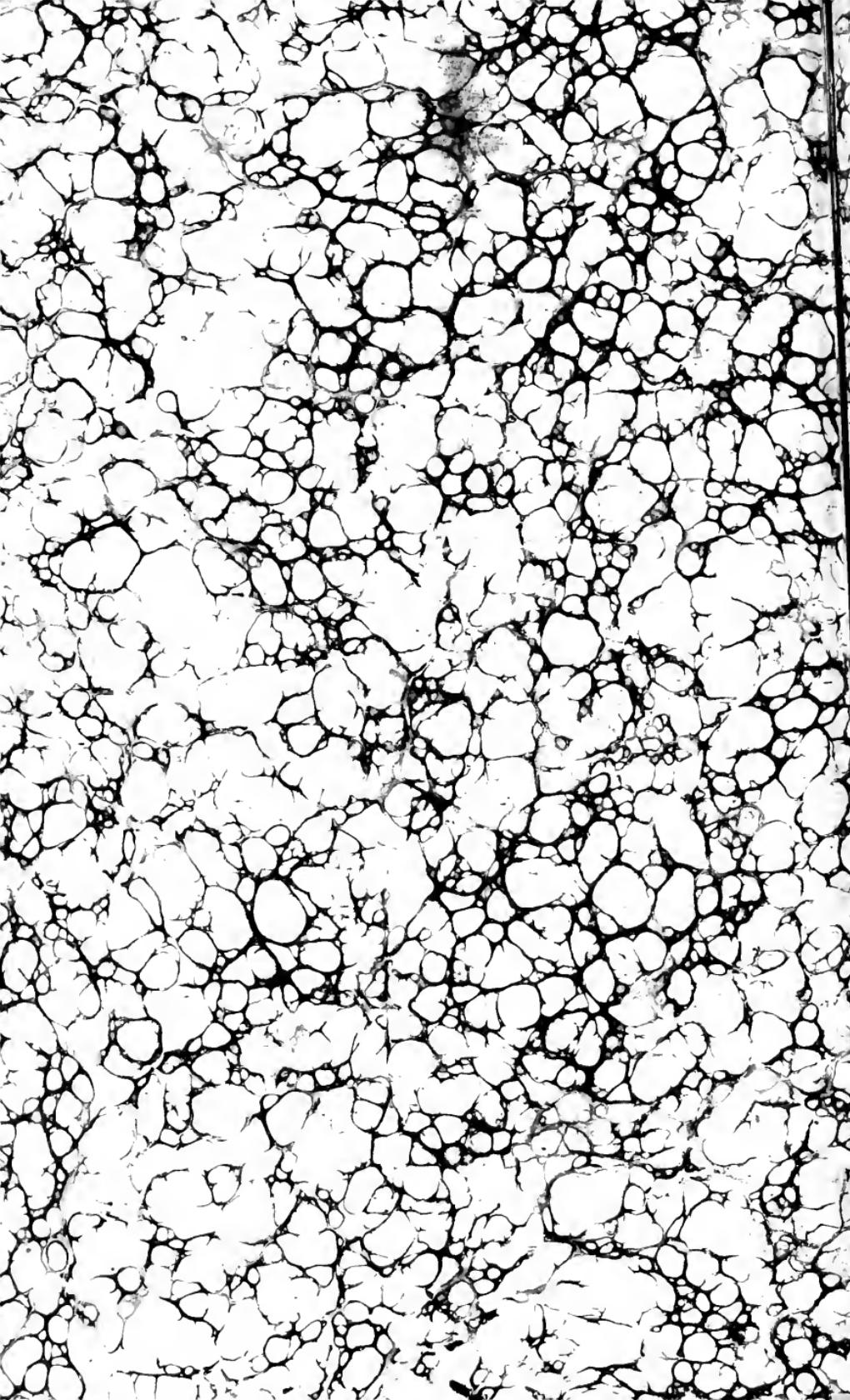
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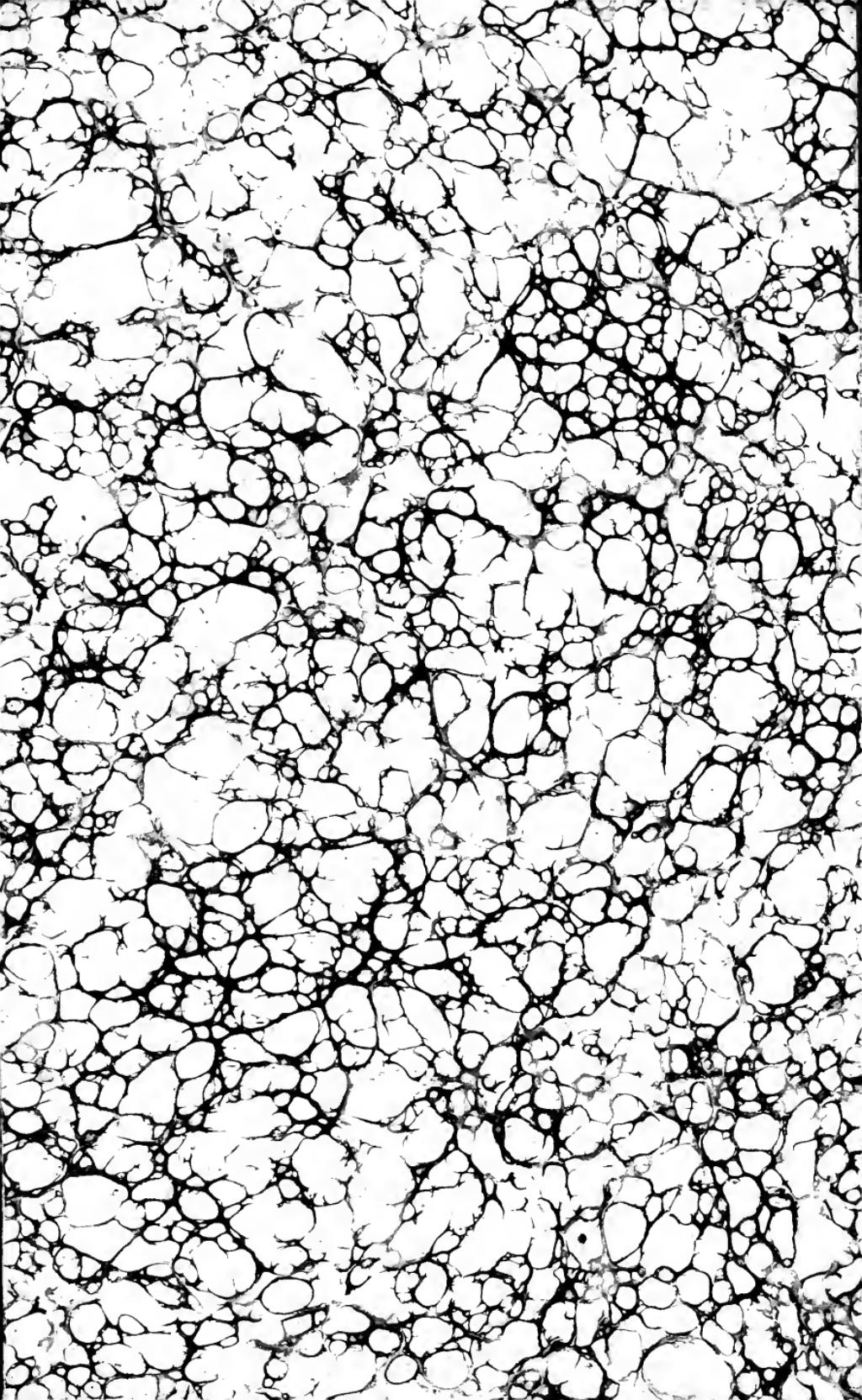
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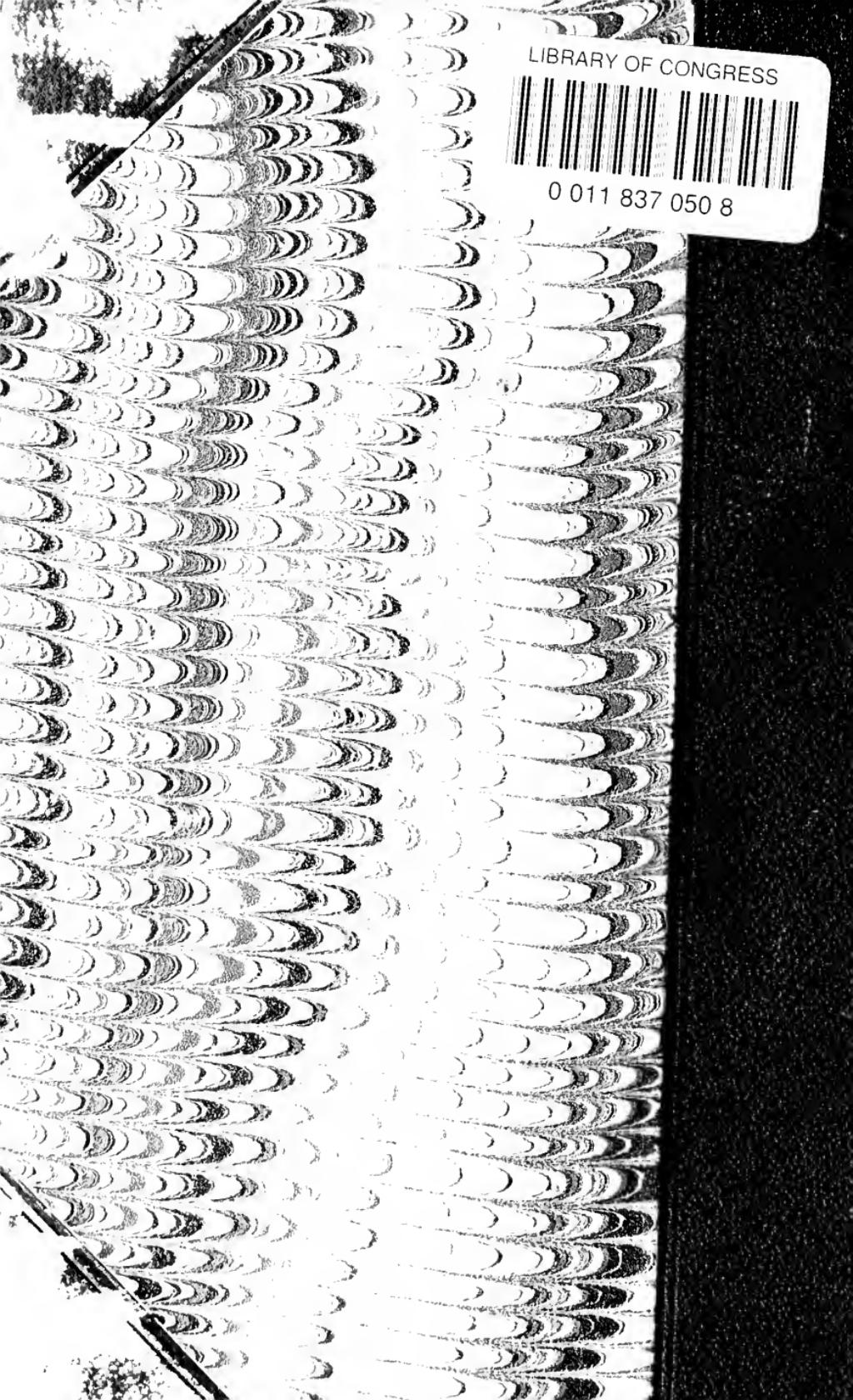












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